The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Features of the Funding Bill as Passed by the House.

Republicans Voting to Tax the Bonds.

The President Arranging His Forces for the Fall Campaign.

He Opens the Old Sores of the Fenton-Morgan Clique.

The Senate First Abolishes and then Restores the Income Tax.

A Mixed Up Matter.

Etc, Etc, Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The House to-day passed the bill to refund and consolidate the national debt. All the amendments were voted down, and the bill goes to the Senate about as it came from the Ways and Means Committee. Even if it should pass, which is by no means probable, the bill would not amount to much, as it is entirely discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury whether he will enforce it or not, and it is very well known that he is opposed to it. The bill provides for the issue of a thousand millions thirty-year four per cent. coin bonds, exempt from all taxation, which the Treasurer is authorized to sell at par for coin, and to apply the proceeds to the redemption of any five-twenty bonds at their par value; or the Secretary may exchange the new bonds for such five-twenty bonds par for par. The Secretary is further authorized, and in this respect is instructed, to use in his discretion any coin that may be conveniently applied to that purpose to pay at par and cancel any six per cent. United States bonds which have or may become redeemable. The terms of their issue, the remaining feature of the bill, authorizes the Secretary to receive United States gold coin on deposit for not less than thirty days and issue certificates of deposit at a rate not exceeding three per per cent per annum, which coin may be withdrawn in ten days' notice. Not less than 25 per cent of this deposited in the Treasury shall be retained there for the payment of said certificates, and the excess above 25 per cent. may be applied at the discretion of the Secretary to the redemption of such outstanding bonds as have matured.

TAXING THE BONDS.

In the Senate to-day three Republican Senators, Pratt, Spencer, and Sprague, voted to tax United States bonds five per cent, and in the House quite a number of Republicans voted for the redemption of the bonds in greenbacks, but both propositions were lost by a large vote.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day commenced his contemplated changes in Federal offices for the fall campaign by appointing for New York city a new Collector, Sub-Treasurer, District Attorney, and Naval Officer. The announcement created quite a flutter among the Republicans from New York. They express no little indignation, especially as regards the new Collector for New York. All of the Radical members from that State signed a protest to the President a few days since against the appointment. This is followed by the President going out of the way to remove Merritt as naval officer, and the confidential and steadfast friend of Senator Fenton. This act certainly revives the war between the Fenton and Morgan cliques in that State. The new collector is a Conservative Republican who has been ushered into the Weed school and who is characterized nowadays as a Tammany Republican.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

The new whisky and tobacco bill will be reported to the House to-morrow, but possibly not till Monday. It relates wholly to the administrative feature of the law, and does not in any way change the tax on tobacco or spirits. The tobacco dealers have memorialized largely for a uniform tax on tobacco, while there has been quite an effort made to have the whisky tax increased. When the bill comes into the House an attempt will be made to raise this tax on the ground that it is needed for revenue if the income tax is abolished. This session is so near its close that it is not unlikely the bill will fail to get through in any shape.

THE ST. LOUIS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The House Committee on Appropriations had to-day the question of a new building at St. Louis for a custom-house and post-office. After a long discussion it was laid over by one majority till next session, when the committee have agreed to report favorably. The committee all admitted that the new building ought to be erected, but the matter was lost on account of the great number of similar buildings asked for in different portions of the country. Representative Wells, of Missouri, appeared before the committee and urged the appropriation.

WESTERN BILLS.

The President to-day signed the following Western bills: An act for the disposal of the lands within the Fort Ridgely military reservation, Minnesota. An act in relation to certain unsettled lands in the counties of Porter and Lake, in the State of Indiana. A bill for the relief of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City, Utah. An act to repeal certain sections of acts passed by the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock, Arkansas. A joint resolution authorizing the First National Bank of Fort Smith, Ark., to change its location and name.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

Commodore Selfridge had an interview with Secretary Robeson to-day, and in the course of a long conversation detailed the difficulty encountered by the recent expedition under his command. Naval officers who have had experience in that section of the continent feel confident that there is some manner of cutting the desired canal, while others assert that evidences are not wanting of a water passage through the isthmus having existed two centuries back.

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

General Sherman has received a report from General Sheridan giving an account of his recent trip through the Indian country. He states that the military posts are very weak and poorly garrisoned, and are not sufficiently strong to quell an Indian war.

RED CLOUD AND BAND

had not reached Fort Laramie when the last report was made from that place, but was expected daily. No information that could be authoritative has been received at the department concerning his action, but reports have been received stating that he was preparing to go upon the war path. In the present defenseless state of the frontier these reports are occasioning some uneasiness. It is proposed to fill up the regiments serving on the plains, and a detachment of two hundred recruits has been ordered from the recruiting office in New York to St. Paul, Minn, for assignment to the 20th infantry, and others will soon follow.

THE REVENUE.

It is thought at the Internal Revenue Department office that when all the reports of revenue receipts during June have been received the total for the fiscal year just ended will reach at least one hundred and eighty-six millions. The heavy reduction of the public debt during June was a subject of mutual congratulations at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Mr. Boutwell was at the White House when the proof of the statement was ready, and several copies were sent to him, which were handed over to the different members of the Cabinet present.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Senate to-night, to the surprise apparently even of itself, restored the income tax by fixing the rate at 2½ per cent, to continue for two years longer, with two thousand dollars to be exempted. This action leaves the matter in such a shape that in the disagreement between the two houses a conference committee will be obliged to retain this tax at the same rate.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The total receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending yesterday are within a fraction of $186,000,000. The total receipts from customs are estimated at $110,000,000, and from public lands and all other sources about $30,000,000. This will make an income for the Government of nearly $400,000,000. The sinking fund up to yesterday, inclusive, shows $37,665,191 63. The special sinking fund shows $86,537,776 01, or a total of $124,202,968 54 to be deducted from the national debt. The reduction of debt for the past month will reach nearly $15,000,000. The public debt statement shows a reduction during the month of $20,203,779 04. The coin balance is $112,776,548 83, including $34,547,120 in coin certificates. Currency in Treasury $28,965,067 19. Total debt, less amount in Treasury, $2,386,358,599 74.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.

MR. ANTHONY was elected President pro tem., in consequence of the absence of the Vice President until after July 4th.

BILLS PASSED.

The House bill to change the time of holding the terms of the United States District and Circuit Courts of the Northern District of Ohio was passed.

The House amendments to the bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, by Wisconsin and Fox rivers, was concurred in.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC R. R. BILL.

The Atlantic and Pacific railroad bill was briefly discussed, and an ineffectual effort was made by Mr. Wilson to get a conference report.

THE TAX BILL

was taken up, the question being on the amendment to tax the interest on United States bonds 5 per cent. It was supported by Messrs. Bayard, Thurman, Davis, Stockton, and Casserly, and opposed by Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Corbett, Rice, Morton, and Fenton, and was rejected—12 to 36.

A discussion ensued on the amendment by Mr. Thurman to tax the income derived from bonds 5 per cent.

MR. WARNER moved as a substitute a three-per-cent. tax on incomes, derived from all invested capital.

Both amendments were rejected.

Amendments were offered by Mr. Bayard, and adopted, allowing free importations of animals intended for exhibition at agricultural shows, but not to remain over six months; if sold within the United States they are to be liable for duty. Also to repeal the taxes on bequests and devises to literary institutions, to take place after the death of the testator.

The Finance Committee's amendment as to the time at which the free list shall go into operation having been withdrawn, the paragraph remains as passed by the House, fixing the time for December 31st.

The bill was reported from the committee of the whole to the Senate, when the amendments were concurred in, except those upon which seperate votes were asked, which were reserved.

The first of these on which concurrence was asked was an amendment striking out the income tax sections.

MR. WILSON moved an amendment continuing the income tax for two years longer at two and a half per cent., which was rejected.

MR. DRAKE moved to make the exemption one thousand dollars.

The Senate then voted on the amendments of the committee of the whole, striking out the income tax sections, which were concurred in, the vote being regarded final—yeas 26, nays 21.

The next amendment upon which a separate vote was demanded was the section inserted by the committee of the whole, continuing the tax on salaries and dividends for 1870. The section was amended to provide that the tax cease August 1, 1871. The amendment was then concurred in.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend so as to continue the tax on gross receipts as at present, remarking that the Senate dare not dispense with taxes necessary for the support of the Government.

The Senate in evening session resumed the consideration of the tax bill.

MR. EDMUNDS moved to reconsider the vote striking out income tax, remarking that by the showing of the chairman of the Finance Committee the country must have either an income tax or tax on receipts to make up the required revenue.

MR. ANTHONY took a similar ground, that the Senate was bound to choose between these taxes.

MR. SUMNER thought there was no occasion for either tax, and that the Chairman of the Finance Committee was inclined to follow too far the idea of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a speedy extinction of the national debt.

MR. EDMUNDS' motion prevailed, 26 to 25, and the income sections being again before the Senate, Mr. Wilson renewed the amendment continuing the income tax until the end of 1872 at the rate of two and a half instead of five per cent.

After a lengthy discussion, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 21.

The question then being on striking out the sections imposing an income tax as amended, the Senate refused to strike them out, thus reversing its former action.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Corbett, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamilton, Harrison, Johnson, Kellogg, Lewis, McCreery, McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Robertson, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Howell, Morrill, of Me., Morrill, of Vt., Patterson, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Tipton, Warner, Willey, Williams and Wilson—26.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton the classification of rates on sugar originally reported from the Finance Committee was substituted for the House classification.

MR. SCHURZ renewed the amendment authorizing the transportation of goods in bond from a port entry to a port of delivery of a city of not less than a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

MR. HOWE moved to allow transportation to cities of fifty thousand inhabitants.

After considerable discussion, the Senate, finding itself without a quorum, at 12:20 adjourned.

HOUSE.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

MR. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill remitting and releasing all legacy and succession tax on devises and bequests made by Mother Vassar to Vassar College.

Messrs. Paine, Benjamin, and other members desired to offer amendments for like provision in reference to institutions in their districts.

MR. MAYNARD declined, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Stiles, it was ordered that the House be adjourned to-morrow till Tuesday.

BILLS.

The Senate bill to grant the right of way to a road through the public lands in California was passed. Quite a number of private bills were passed, one of which was for an extension of the Wood scroll patent, which was opposed by Mr. Dawes, whose motion to table was rejected—85 to 66. The bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting the President to demand of the British Government under what pretense of rights and under whose order the American fishing vessels are arrested and detained in the Straits of Canso, on their way to fishing grounds, by vessels flying British flags. Adopted.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The House resumed consideration of the funding bill. No amendments were made to the second or third sections.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the fourth section was amended by striking out the words, "in the order of their number and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued."

MR. HOLMAN moved to amend the fourth section by providing that five-twenty bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, and made an argument in support of the amendment.

MR. SCHENCK argued that the question was finally settled by the passage of an act of the present Congress to strengthen the public credit, and declared that the worst, the meanest and the foulest of all possible repudiation would be now for Congress to ignore and trample on its first act of legislation.

MR. WOODWARD contended that any judicial authority would decide that 5-20 bonds were payable in greenbacks under the law of 1862, and cited the declaration of Thaddeus Stevens to that effect.

MR. SCHENCK argued that if there had been any ambiguity in the law of 1862 that ambiguity had been removed by the law of March 18, 1866.

MR. JUDD moved to amend the fourth section by striking out the words "which in his opinion and discretion can be conveniently applied to that purpose," and inserting the words "derived under the provisions of this act." He explained his object by stating that if this bill became a law the Secretary of the Treasury might withhold the selling of a single four per cent. bond and go to work to redeem the 5-20 bonds in coin, and he wished that such right to redeem be limited to the proceeds derived under this bill.

MR. VOORHEES sustained the position of Mr. Woodward, and instanced the language of Senator Sherman in its support.

MR. HOLMAN'S amendment was rejected—40 to 128.

The Republicans who voted aye were Messrs. Beatty, Coburn, Orth, and Tyler. The Democrats voting no were Messrs. Barnum, Brooks, of New York, Randall, Slocum, Stone, and Swann.

MR. JUDD modified his amendment by inserting the words, "which may be derived from the sale of any bonds the issue of which is provided for in this act."

MR. SCHENCK moved to amend Mr. Judd's amendment by preceding it with these words: "Which he may lawfully apply to such purpose or." Both amendments were agreed to, so as to make the fourth section read that "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and instructed to purchase with any coin in the Treasury of the United States, which he may lawfully apply to such purpose or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, issue of which is provided for in this act."

MR. BUTLER, of Mass., moved to amend the fourth section by forbidding the redemption of five-twenties in coin at par until greenbacks are convertible into coin or until bonds bearing a less rate of interest can be sold at par for coin.

A debate of some length by Messrs. Butler, Bingham, Allison, Schenck, Davis and Lawrence ensued.

MR. BUTLER gave as a reason for the amendment that under the fifth section of the bill all the gold in the country might be borrowed by the treasury, and seventy-five per cent. of the amount used in redeeming five twenties at par, although at the same time greenbacks might be ten, twenty, or thirty per cent. below par.

The amendment was rejected by 84 to 108.

MR. GRISWOLD moved to strike out the section. Rejected.

MR. COX moved to add a proviso that nothing in the act be construed as conflicting with the legal-tender act of 1862. Rejected.

No further amendments were offered to the fourth section.

MR. BUTLER, of Mass., moved to strike out the 5th section, which authorizes the Treasurer to receive gold on deposit and issue certificates therefor bearing three per cent. interest, and use seventy per cent. of the amount in redemption of outstanding bonds. He declared a more dangerous and destructive proposition had never been put into a bill. It would place the United States Government at the mercy of foreign bankers.

MR. SCHENCK defended the section as essential to the operation of the bill. The argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts had been directed to the apprehension that too much gold might be poured into the Treasury. It was an argument not to strike out the section, but to limit the amount to be received. In framing the bill the Committee on Ways and Means had it in mind to put the limitation to the amount to be redeemed; but they afterwards thought it better to leave it to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary might retain fifty per cent. or any other proportion.

In reply to a question from Mr. Cox, Mr. Schenck announced the expectation that, within this and the coming year, these four per cent. bonds would be taken. His reasons for thinking so were to be found in various articles in European journals speaking favorably of the credit of the United States, and its chances of obtaining a loan at this low rate of interest.

In addition to that, some of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means, himself included, had received within the last week assurances from banks and bankers in France of their readiness to take bonds at four per cent. if they could be of the kind described in the first section of the bill—that is, long bonds, redeemable after thirty years, free from taxation and payable in coin, and of small denominations, running down to fifty dollars.

MR. COX remarked that this announcement was the most important part of the debate, and, if he could be assured that the moneyed men and institutions in Europe were willing to take these bonds and save the American people the difference between the two rates of interest he did not know but he would vote for it, particularly if some of its bad features were eliminated. He was reluctant to give up that greater power of sovereignty, the right to tax these bonds. That right ought to be reserved if possible. If these bonds could go into market with this reservation, he would favor the bill.

Several members on the Democratic side, including Messrs. Morgan and Van Trump, challenged the position taken by Mr. Cox, though it was not clear, from their confessed mode of expression, what the exact difficulty was, except that they thought Mr. Cox was rather representing Wall street than Tammany Hall.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Kelly, Randall, Coburn, Jones, of Kentucky, Davis, of New York, Wood and Mungen.

MR. WOOD criticized the Committee on Ways and Means as being subject to great deception and imposing on the capitalists, and as being guilty of gross impropriety in attempting to palm off on the House and country the information thus obtained.

MR. MAYNARD called Mr. Wood to order for charging the Committee on Ways and Means with gross impropriety, and the words were ruled by the Speaker unparliamentary.

MR. WOOD would not repeat it, but would not take it back. The question was put, and he was allowed to proceed in order.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Schenck.

The amendment by Mr. Davis to insert after the word "bullion" the words "assayed and stamped under the laws of the United States" was agreed to.

Another amendment by Mr. Davis to make the interest on gold certificates two instead of three per cent. was rejected.

MR. BUTLER'S motion to strike out the 5th section was negatived.

The sixth section was then read for amendments.

MR. MAYNARD moved to add a clause requiring an annual statement of the sinking fund, which was negatived.

MR. DAVIS, of New York, offered an additional section, providing for an issue of four per cent. bonds for which greenbacks may be exchangeable and into which they may be convertible.

MR. SCHENCK moved the previous question on the bill and amendments, which was seconded.

MR. DAVIS' amendment was rejected and the bill passed—139 to 41.

The Democratic vote was entirely negative. Messrs. Brooks, of New York, Cox and Butler, of Massachusetts, did not vote. The Republicans voting against it were Messrs. Davis, of New York, and Stevenson, of Ohio.

The House bill was then adopted as a substitute for the Senate bill.

Adjourned.

CINCINNATI.

Great Excitement Over the Boat Race—The Red Stockings' Reception—Reduction of Fare East—The Cumberland and Ohio Railroad.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—A colored deck-hand on the steamer Telegraph fell overboard at the landing this morning, and was drowned. He shipped at Portsmouth.

The race between the Natchez and Lee has created more sensation here to-day than anything of the kind that has ever occurred. There is a great deal of betting, and between one hundred and two hundred thousand dollars have doubtless been staked.

A grand promenade concert and reception was given the Red Stockings at Pike's Music Hall to-night. Speeches were made by prominent gentlemen and music by the Zouave Battallion band. Mr. Champion, President of the Club, made a speech explaining the purposes and tendencies of the game, and defending it against the charge sometimes made, that games were bought and sold, and used for gambling purposes.

The railroads running East to-day reduced the fare from Cincinnati to New York to fifteen dollars and fifty cents; to Boston eighteen dollars and fifty cents. The Baltimore and Ohio carries passengers to Baltimore and Washington for fourteen dollars.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a strong resolution in favor of building the Cumberland and Ohio railroad, and appointed a committee to confer with the authorities of the road with reference to the best means of giving aid.

MEXICO.

Prosperity of Trade and the Crops—The Western Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Mexican advices, via Coloma, May 18, state that the country is represented as being very prosperous. The crops are unusually good, and the mining interests advancing, which gives a fresh impetus to trade in every department.

We have also the news that Gen La Vega deserted by Gen. Lazardo, was compelled to evacuate Escanpa, when he was attacked by Rassaro, who had seized a Salvadorian steamer, and sent an expedition against Guaymas, the result of which is not announced.

General Lazardo has seized one hundred and eighty thousand dollars customhouse funds under the pretext that the Federal Government has to pay the inhabitants of Acapulco for the injury done by the troops from Sinaloa.

The Constitution brings $56,000 in treasure, $43,000 of which is in transit.

Who the Baron Von Windmann Was.

There is always danger in looking too microscopically into the antecedents, particularly of barons and baronesses; and a very singular cabinet-scandal in Vienna has just been occasioned by those inquisitive fleas of progress known as members of the press. When the names of Count Potocki's new cabinet were announced, the Vienna journals found one among the members whom—knowing nothing about him—they could not discuss. "Who is the Baron von Windmann, and what has he done?" was quite all the independent press of the capital could say, and this even they were compelled to say interrogatively. Better illustration of the folly of asking questions was never afforded. The answer came in rather tart terms from the Gratz Zageblatt, in the form of a card over the signature of the eminent Dr. Holtel recounting the curious pranks in that cosy little city of the newly-nominated War Minister. In 1856 and 1857 the Baron, then first lieutenant of the second regiment of lancers stationed at Gratz, was guilty of the trifling indiscretion of whipping to death a confectioner. Fond of good wines, fast horses, and fast women, the embryo War Minister found himself financially stranded, and quite under the necessity of testing the on-tick system—that is, was compelled to solicit the favor of having his account hung up. Long-standing accounts are not generally coveted by restaurateurs; and the Baron's accounts were not only long-standing, but long *per se*, as well as scatteringly diffused. In a word, he owed everybody who was so kind as to submit to be owed, and, what is worse, evaded liquidation. The confectioner in question calling upon the Baron to liquidate, that gentleman laughed him in the face, shrugged his shoulder-straps, and extended him an invitation to take a trip to *Inferno*. The exasperated vender of wines accordingly instructed his waiters not to serve the aristocratic lieutenant on any terms. A pretty little drama ensues. The Baron orders. The waiter shrugs his shoulders Germanically. The Baron repeats imperiously. The waiter still maintains the statuesque. The Baron swears, and threatens to throttle him. The waiter explains that he has been instructed not to serve his lordship. The Baron is desperate, makes no further words and leaves the house, only to return in a few minutes with a horsewhip and a comrade. Demanding to see the proprietor, the incensed specimen of the blue blood incarnate falls upon him with the whip and castigates him so severely that he is taken out senseless, and, in consequence, dies a few days after. No legal proceedings are instituted, but the Baron generously consents to pay the family the sum of 15,000 florins, which his relatives contribute. These disclosures, as may be anticipated, created no little sensation in Vienna. The independent press demanded the immediate removal of Von Windmann; Francis Joseph was obstinate; liked the dashing Baron; saw nothing especially criminal in killing the refractory confectioner. The Common Council of Vienna waxed indignant, and passed imperative resolutions. Francis Joseph was still obstinate. The Count von Beust interfered at last, and advised the Emperor that the removal of the War Minister was indispensable; under which advice his Majesty graciously consented to accept Von Windmann's resignation, softening the asperity of the acceptance with a gracious letter. The moral of the matter is that the press should not be over-inquisitive as to antecedents; for blood of the bluest must have bread and butter, and cannot be expected to beg for it, even though blood of the bluest may and oftentimes will get impecunious. Blood has rights—at least so thinks the Emperor of Austria.

THE BOAT RACE.

Reports from New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, and Other Points.

THE LEE AHEAD EVERYWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The excitement over the race between the steamers Natchez and R. E. Lee was very great this morning, and large amounts of money are being bet. One of the boats passed Baton Rouge at 1:38 and the other at 1:30 this morning, but the darkness prevented the distinguishing which was ahead. The Lee passed Natchez at 10:04. The Natchez left Natchez at 10:18. The Natchez lost 8 minutes at landing and the Lee lost 4 minutes wooding. The Lee's time to Natchez was 17 hours and 11 minutes. The Natchez's time was 17 hours and 19 minutes.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—The excitement in regard to the race between the Lee and Natchez increases hourly. Dispatches state that the Lee passed Grand Gulf twenty-two minutes ahead of the Natchez, and the Lee left Vicksburg at 5:35 and the Natchez at 5:53.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—The excitement here over the race between the Lee and Natchez is intense. Betting heavy. Odds in favor of the Lee. The Lee passed Natchez at 10:04, and the Natchez at 10:18 this morning, the Lee losing four minutes in landing and the Natchez eight.

VICKSBURG, July 1.—The R. E. Lee arrived here at 5:25, touched the wharf boat, and, taking two coal barges in tow, left at 5:39. The Natchez arrived at 5:53, took two barges in tow and left at 6:04.

NEW YORK

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 1.—To-day the Treasury began the general disbursements of the July interest, and the streets were very buoyant and cheerful. It is confidently expected that Wall street is on the verge of a great speculation and an upward movement in prices.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy on call and for prime indorsed business notes. The large payments on account of the July dividends and interest will add to the already easy condition of the market and make money a drug in Wall street. Legitimate trade is dull. For some time to come there will be no outlet for the large amount of idle capital at this point excepting on the stock exchange.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was strong and advanced, with an active demand at the improvement. The supply of bonds is light and the demand from investers, in connection with the Government purchases, is likely to carry the prices much higher.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was stronger and advanced.

GOLD

was active and strong, ... offerings being absorbed by good buyers at an advanced price.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—Freights $40 per car on the Central for cattle and sheep, and $44 for hogs; on the Erie unchanged. The market opened with 4,000 beeves, mostly below the average fair quality. White Bros. sold 18 Missouri steers, averaging 1,500 lbs, at 9¾c. Conn sold 18 Kentucky, averaging 1,460, at 9¾c; good cattle running from 1,100 to 1,200, bring 8¾c; from 1,000 to 1,100 6¾c; common Texas cattle, averaging 850 pounds, sold at 7¾c; cows dull and nominally unchanged. Sheep ¼c lower; 6,000 head. McGraw sold some Ohios, averaging 76 lbs, at 5¾c; Kentuckys, averaging 95 lbs, at 6¾c. Lambs are fully ¼c lower. Kentuckys, averaging 68 lbs, at 10¾c. Hogs—About 5,000 have gone through. No sales here to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

A GREAT FIRE.

NEW YORK, July 1.—About 12:45 this morning a fire broke out in Dunshee's kindling wood factory, which spread rapidly, so that at 1:30 this morning nearly all the region embraced between the railroad and Eighth street, including the lumber yards of Dable & Meigs, Derby, Snow & Prenter, and others, together with the planing mill, a bell factory, machine shops, etc., on Green, Washington and other streets, was in a sheet of flame. The entire Fire Department of Jersey City turned out, but the fire had got such headway and gained so rapidly on them that all their labors could not control it. One large tenement house was destroyed and several small ones. About three years ago the same district was burned over. The fire is still spreading, and it is believed that the loss will not fall short of one million dollars. Immense quantities of lumber have been destroyed, and fears are entertained the shipping may catch fire.

THE PUBLIC FREE BATHS

were opened yesterday. The Hudson river bath-house, at the foot of Fourteenth street, was more full of mud than water, and will be removed. That on the East river, foot of Fifth street, was thronged all day, nearly 10,000 men and boys taking turns for a swim. This morning the baths for women will be ready.

METHODIST LAY DELEGATION.

The Methodist of this week says: "We learn by a cable dispatch received June 24th, from Dr. Hurst, that the German and Switzerland Conference which met at Carlsruhe, June 23d, has cast all its votes, 89, for lay delegation. The total affirmative vote of the ministry, by this addition, reaches 4,946. Total negatives remain 1,589, and the grand aggregate becomes 6,535. Three-fourths of 6,535 is 4,901, or 45 less than 4,946. The affirmative vote thus puts the result beyond all contingency."

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

The Erie, Pennsylvania Central, New York Central and Hudson River Companies announce another general reduction in fares to all points—St. Louis $35 50, New Orleans $51 50, Louisville $9 50, Memphis $34 75, Cincinnati $5 50. Chicago fare unchanged.

WASHINGTON.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Felix A. Matthews, of California, Consul at Tangier; Jno. T. Robinson, of Tenn., Consul at Leith; Edw. Johnson, of S. C., at Talkuano; Chas. T. Thweel, at Rio de Janeiro; Moses H. Grinnel, naval officer, New York; Thos. Murphy, Collector of Customs, New York; Thos. Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer, New York; T. W. Oakley, U. S. Marshal Western district of Wisconsin; James C. Hopkins, Judge of the District Court of Wisconsin; Noah Davis, U. S. Attorney of Southern New York. Postmasters—S. Frodshaw, Savannah, Mo.; Henry Bonn, Ripley, Ohio.

INTEREST.

The amount of interest on bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury for the sinking fund and special purposes falling due today amounts to $2,350,000 in coin, and the proceeds have been applied to the purchase of additional bonds.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President signed bills to regulate the foreign and costing trade on the northern, northwestern and northeastern waters of the United States; to establish and protect national cemeteries; a joint resolution authorizing the State of New Jersey to remove Stevens' Battery, and an act to protect fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

CROP NEWS.

MISSOURI.

On the whole it may be stated that the corn all over the State, with the exception of a few counties, looks unusually well, and will turn out more than an average yield. Wheat will be somewhat below average in quantity, but of the choicest quality; and oats and grass, which do not form very considerable features in Missouri agriculture, will both be below average. Corn is the great staple grain with our farmers, and according to present prospects its surplus yield will more than atone for the deficiency in oats and grass.—[St. Louis Republican, 1st.

Messrs. Harlow, Gelston & Co., Whittaker, Virden & Gray, Goodin & Thompson, H. Von Phul & Sons, R. A. W. Crenshaw, J. G. Greer & Co., and possibly others, were offering consignments of the new wheat for sale. Messrs. Whitaker, Virden & Gray offered 40,000 bushels Cass and Bates county (Missouri) wheat, to arrive, but could not secure satisfactory bids for it, and therefore did not sell it. E. O. Stanard offered $1 20 for 10,000 bushels, and would have paid more had the wheat been on the spot. George P. Plant & Co. offered $1 25 for 2,000 bushels, and also would have paid more for "spot." Neither of the bids was received and the wheat will be left to take the chances of the market. This is the better plan, as then neither buyer nor seller can be much dissatisfied. The wheat which arrived to-day was principally Illinois wheat, and was dry as a bone, plump and beautiful, and sold quick. The weather has been peculiarly favorable for gathering in the winter wheat, and it has all been saved in magnificent condition, and we feel sure there will be an adequate supply of it, too. The crop down in Cass and Bates counties never was better, great in quantity and splendid in quality. We still advise our farmers to hurry it to market, believing those who sell first will do best.—[St. Louis Democrat, 1st.

☞ At the second reading of the bill for the abolition of capital punishment in the Prussian Parliament, the vote stood thus: Against abolition—two Princes, six Counts, 21 Barons, 89 citizens; total, 118. For—four Princes, 16 Counts, 47 Barons, 14 citizens; total, 81. The question seems to be simply one of strength between the old feudal party and the young Democracy.

David Thomas, Lucy Jane Bridges, Z. T. Thomas, and John Thomas, of Barren county, were arrested last Saturday for the supposed murder of the husband of Jane Bridges. He disappeared last fall, and the recent discovery of his remains in a sink-hole, near the Barren and Allen county line, led to the arrest of his widow, her father, and brothers.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 1.—The Telegraph repeats the assertion that Earl Granville will leave the Foreign Office, and that Earl Kimberly will succeed to the Secretaryship of State for the Colonial Department.

The Times praises the prudence and forbearance shown by the American Government in Cuban affairs, and especially the judicious resolution expressed in the recent message of President Grant.

A correspondent in the Times argues as to the folly of a third cable to America, seeing that one cable suffices for all present business, and the land lines in America are connected with the existing associations.

The death of Thos. Richings is announced to-day. He was reported to be the last English survivor of the naval engagement between the American frigate Chesapeake and the British frigate Shannon, which occurred on the 1st of June, 1813. He died at Cirin Castes, near Gloucester, and was 85 years old.

The note from Secretary Fish, telegraphed to Mr. Motley on the death of the Earl of Clarendon, is published here this morning.

The cessation of the firm of John Pickarsgell & Co., largely connected with the American trade, is announced to-day, owing to the retirement of Cantiffe, one of the partners.

LONDON, July 1.—The report of the death of Visslletty is contradicted.

Four men suffered death to-day, by fire damp in a coal mine, at Talke, Staffordshire.

John Derry, a Catholic Bishop of Clanfert, Island, is dead.

The collection of tolls at five hundred turnpike gates in England has been abolished.

In the House of Lords to-day there was a short discussion on the ecclesiastical titles bill. The Commons continued work on the education bill. Mr. Dixon moved to amend the clause which withholds free education from those able to pay by making education entirely free, which was rejected by 225 majority. Adjourned.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—The Cotton Brokers' Association has appointed a committee to take measures for repressing operations for a depression of prices, which so injuriously effect the cotton market.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce protests against the cession of British Gambia to France.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 1.—There is no apparent diminution in the ravages of small-pox.

There was a stormy discussion in the Corps Legislatif to-day on the subject of contingents.

PARIS, July 1—The sitting of the Corps Legislatif yesterday was much agitated by a discussion of the military contingent. The Government asked for 90,000 instead of 100,000 men, the usual number.

Jules Favre made a spirited and eloquent speech against the continuance of so large a standing army.

M. Thiers thought the state of Europe menacing, and France should be prepared.

M. Favre quoted from the yellow book the official assurances of peace and tranquility of the continent, and wanted to know what such a military establishment was kept up for, while ... plans and schemes in favor of dynasty were entertained. He closed by declaring that he believed the ministry honest, but that it was subject to a higher will.

M. Ollivier answered the charge made against the Government and its policy. He had no fear for the future. France had gained her Sadowa in the plebiscitum. Much dissatisfaction was here expressed by the Deputies, and Minister Ollivier explained that he had no intention of exulting over any of the subjects of the empire. These words increased the agitation in the Chamber. Mr. Favre rose to reply, but was unable to make himself heard. So loud was the noise that he refused to proceed, and took his seat. A majority then voted against the continuance of the discussion on the next day, and the Chamber adjourned.

The trial of the members of the International Workmen's Society is continued. The defense has been commenced. All the accused admit they belong to the society, but deny that Mazzini had anything to do with its foundation or that its object or practice is to ferment strikes.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 1.—The Duke of Montpensier insists upon his candidacy.

The Imperial says Montpensier again proposes to present himself as candidate for deputy to the Cortes.

The deficit of the Spanish budget for the past fiscal year is 700,000,000 reals, equal to the deficit anticipated by the Imperial for the ensuing year.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 1—The laborers in the Mallow Mills have struck for an advance in wages.

Yesterday an attempt was made by the agricultural hands at Killarney to seize and destroy a number of mowing machines. The attempt was baffled and the rioters taken care of.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister to Washington, has arrived here.

Buchner, the Hungarian Jew, who was recently appointed American Consul at Bucharist, has received his exequator.

The Khedive of Egypt is expected here.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, June 29.—The Viceroy is about to go to Constantinople. During his absence the regency is conferred on his eldest son, who has been recalled from a journey though Europe.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 1.—The committee to investigate the subject of public instruction has made a report which encounters determined opposition.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 1.—Tallow 45s. Refined petroleum dull. Linseed oil firm.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—Bonds firm at 96⅛@96¼.

PARIS, July 1.—Bourse opened quiet at 72f 82c, and closed dull at 72f 75c.

ANTWERP, July 1.—Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, July 1.—Cotton quiet.

LONDON, July 1, Eve.—Consols for money 92¾; on account 92¾. American securities firmer. —'62 90¾; '65s 90¾; '67s 89¾; 10-40s 88¾. Stocks steady—Erie 19¾; Illinois 11¾; Great Western 28.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Considerable excitement in the cotton market from the discovery that the stock is 62,000 bales below the estimate, and American 70,000 below the estimate. Sales for the week, 59,000 bales; export, 6,000; speculation, 2,000. Receipts for the week, 31,000 bales; American, 13,000. Stock. 555,000 bales; American, 310,000. Afloat for Liverpool, 441,000 bales; American, 11,000. Cotton firm; middling uplands 9⅝@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d; sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market quiet. Receipts of wheat for three days, 17,500 quarters—15,000 American. California white wheat 10s 5d@10s 6d; red Western No. 2, 8s 10d; winter, 9s 7d@9s 9d. Flour quiet—Western 22s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30@30s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d. Pork dull, 102s 6d. Beef quiet and steady. Lard 71s. Cheese 65s. Bacon firmer, but not higher; Cumberland 56s and short rib 58s 6d. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow dull, 44s.

CHICAGO.

A Statement of Insurance on the Burned Distillery—Sunstrokes.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The following is the Insurance on Haas & Powell's distillery, burned at Lyons yesterday: $2,500 in each of the following offices: North American, Fulton, Irving, Excelsior, of New York, Independent, New England, National, of Boston, Albany City, Atlantic Fire and Marine, Connecticut Fire, Lancaster, Narragansett, of Providence, Springfield, Hartford, Merchants and Commercial, of Hartford, Home, New Haven, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo Fire and Marine, Lycoming Firemen's Fund, California, Teutonia, Cleveland Home, Columbus, Phoenix, Brooklyn, and in the Bloomington Home, of New York, $10,000; Manhattan, $7,500; Citizens' New York, $5,000; Merchants' and Mechanics' $3,500; Washington, of Providence, $4,000; Merchants', of Providence, $3,000. The balance was in Chicago offices. Total insurance, $117,000; loss, $175,000.

There were five cases of sunstroke here yesterday, three of them fatal.

OMAHA.

Red Cloud at Home—Sudden Death.

OMAHA, July 1.—A man named J. W. Richards, from Wyoming, who was returning to his home at Laporte, Ind., was found dead in his bed this morning, at 1 o'clock, at the St. James Hotel. The cause of his death is supposed to be apoplexy.

It is reported from the Whelain agency that Spotted Tail has returned to his home, but was very uncommunicative in regard to his visit to Washington; also that a war party of about twenty Indians left there it is supposed to operate on the Pawnees on the Union Pacific railroad in the vicinity of Ofalous Bluff.

Thermometer to-day 90.

Apostate Mormons.

SALT LAKE, July 1.—Fifty-one followers of Josephite Mormons left Ogden yesterday for homes in New England States.

☞ In the hurry and excitement of gold-digging in the early days of California men had rather scant wardrobes, and were somewhat indifferent about cleanliness of person. Naturally such a state of things generated an animated life that was not consistent with bodily comfort. When these tenants of seams and collar bones became too numerous, our pioneer would disrobe himself, and, stretching his garments over the castles of the great red ant that abound in that section of the country, patiently wait the result. An army or the red warriors would invade the new territory, and when they left the watcher might robe himself in garments perfectly free from vermin.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.
Kentucky River	DOVE No. 2	3 P. M.
Nashville	EMMA FLOYD	5 P. M.
St. Louis	ANNA	12 M.
New Orleans	VIRGINIA	5 P. M.

DEPARTURES—July 1.

Gen. Buell, Cin. Gen. Lytle, Cin. Morning Star, Hend. Sandy, Troy. Jennie Howell, Memphis.

ARRIVALS—July 1.

Gen. Buell, Cin. Gen. Lytle, Cin. Morning Star, Hend. Sandy, Troy. Jennie Howell, Cin.

THE WEATHER yesterday was the hottest of the season, the mercury ranging from 85 to 96 degs. The river has fallen four inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday; now in the canal 4 feet 6 inches, and 2 ft 6 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Business on the levee is about played out.

The Robert Burns will be down to-morrow morning, and leave for Memphis at 10 a. m.

The Tarascon is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. sharp.

The Jennie Howell, from Memphis, en route to Cincinnati, passed up.

The Kate Robinson, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, is due here to-morrow.

The Bermuda, Capt. James, will be down early to-morrow morning, and leave for Evansville at 10 a. m. positively.

A lady passenger on the Louisville was robbed of about six hundred dollars' worth of diamonds above Vicksburg.

The Anna, for St. Louis, and the Emma Floyd, for Nashville, will be down this morning, the former leaving at 12 m. and the latter at 5 p. m. from the city wharf.

The Leonidas, from New Orleans, is due here to-morrow. She has the following freight for this port: 200 cases of lye, 20 bales rope, 20 half bales moss and 5 tons of miscellaneous freight.

The Armadillo and barge, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, passed down through the canal yesterday, but did not give us a call.

The Mollie Gratz did not leave yesterday evening, but will back out from the city wharf this afternoon at 5 o'clock, bound for Clarksville and Nashville.

The first steamboat used in Great Britain was the Comet, a small vessel of forty feet keel, and ten and a half feet beam, with an engine of three horse power, which carried passengers on the river Clyde, Scotland, 1814.

Captain Wolfe, of the Armadillo, reports that he passed the Norman at Rising Sun bar hard aground. He thought the prospects flattering for her to get off soon. She was looked for when we left the levee yesterday evening.

Capt. Gilmore will leave the Portland wharf at 9 o'clock a. m. on the Fourth of July with the Morning Star to Blue River Island and Wyandotte Cave. A large crowd will go down on her, and a merry time is anticipated. The boat will return here at 6 a. m. Tuesday morning.

A rise in the White river is reported. Boats are running regularly to Batesville. The prospect for a good stage of water in that stream for two months yet is good. There are several hundred bales of cotton at Batesville yet awaiting steamers to carry it to New Orleans.

The Susie Silver has been rendered fire-proof by impregnating her woodwork with a chemical preparation. Live coals have been hauled from her furnaces on her deck and permitted to die out there, without injuring the timber. Boatmen are becoming much interested in the matter. We believe the process is termed formanising.

Gus. Banks, a Memphis and New Orleans pilot, was fatally shot at Memphis Wednesday evening, on Main street, by a woman who was said to have been his former mistress. Mr. Banks was a very quiet, inoffensive gentleman, a resident of Memphis, and respected by all who knew him.

The fine and elegant side-wheel steamer Virginia, Capt. Charley Schultze in command, with Len. Miller in the office, will back out this evening positively for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. A trip South on such a packet as the Virginia, under the management of so clever and attentive officers, cannot be otherwise than pleasant.

The Shreveport Bulletin says: "The following well-known river men are having new stern-wheel steamers constructed for them, adapted to the Red river trade: Capt. Joe Clarke, Capt. Frank Smith, Capt. W. T. Boardman, Capt. Thornton Jacobs, Capt. A. A. Baines, Capt. Fiatow, Capt. Dorhman, Capt. J. H. Brinker, Capt. Jo. A. Aiken, Capt. W. W. Withenbury, Capt. Halleday, Capt. Newton, and Capt. Gus. Hodge. Most of these boats are of heavy tonnage."

The Evansville Journal of yesterday says: "We are authorized by Capt. Smith, who was in command of the Palestine on her trip last week, to contradict the statements made in the Courier and Democrat of yesterday, to the effect that the Palestine carried no life boat or yawl. She carries both just where the law requires her to. The unfortunate man who was drowned off her was an employe of the boat, and every effort possible was made to save him. The mate leaped overboard with a float and almost reached him before he sank. There was no time to lauch the yawl after the alarm was given. There is probably a cause for the malevolence of the Courier and Demokrat against the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company."

The excitement yesterday in regard to the race between the two superb steamers R. E. Lee and Natchez was intense, and as the hours sped on steadily increased. The race was the all-absorbing topic in all circles. On street corners, in the cars, and at the hotels the relative merits of the boats were discussed, and, if we may credit the half we hear of bets, a good deal of money will change hands, and numerous hats and summer suits will be worn by gentlemen who dared to have confidence in the renowned R. E. Lee. This confidence is in a great measure predicated upon the fact that the Lee was built here, while the Natchez is the production of Cincinnati mechanics. This may appear to some people as a local prejudice, but such is not the case. Boats built at the yards around the falls have a record for running unsurpassed, and our boat builders have studied more thoroughly the principles of steamboat architecture, and have applied them with more skill than at any point in the West. The speed of the Natchez, however, gives evidence that our neighbors at Cincinnati are making commendable progress. There is now little if any doubt as to which of the steamers is to wear the horns. The Lee is the winner almost beyond a peradventure. Nothing but an accident will enable the Natchez to win the race. The Lee is in command of Capt. Cannon, as thorough a steamboatman as walks the hurricane deck on the Western waters. The running capacity of his steamer will be put to the severest test. There will be no nervousness, no hesitancy—and the triumph which he is determined to achieve (while with some it may smack of recklessness) will demonstrate some facts in regard to navigating the Western waters which may lead to very important commercial results, and have the effect to materially improve the models and machinery of river crafts. Captain Leathers, of the Natchez, it affords us pleasure to remark, is the peer of Captain Cannon in every element which goes to make up a No. 1 steamboat captain, and this is fortunate, because the public will feel assured that the race will be conducted upon honorable principles; that there will be no *shenanegan* in the contest, and when it is over the reward will be one of merit. Our readers are informed of the time that the boats left New Orleans, Tuesday evening, June 30, at 5:01 and 5:04 p. m., the Lee having three minutes the start. The telegrams, giving full particulars of the progress of the race, will be found in another column of this issue and need not be reproduced here. The race, all things considered, is the grandest affair of the kind on record. Unlike the struggles for supremacy between rival steamers on the Hudson, it continues for 1,000 miles. The steamers are emphatically leviathans in point of size and power, and in every respect fit representatives of the spirit of progress peculiar to the age, and which is nowhere more active than in the great West. The result of the race will be waited for with profound solicitude, notwithstanding Louisville is well assured that the Lee will win.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI July 1.—River fell 8 inches in the last 24 hours. Now 8 feet 3 inches in the channel. Arrived—Shamrock from St. Louis. Departed—Argosy, Wheeling; Anna, St. Louis. Raining at intervals to-day.

NASHVILLE, July 1.—River falling, with 5½ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather warm and humid; heavy shower at 1 p. m. The Tyrone left for Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., July 1.—Mohawk, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 p. m.; Longworth, New Orleans to Louisville, 5 a. m.; Ald, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 8 a. m.; Petrolia, Louisville to Hickman, 8 a. m.; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 3 p. m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 4 p. m.; Continental, New Orleans to St. Louis, 5 p. m.; Raleigh, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 5 p. m.; John Lumsden, Nashville packet, 7 p.; m. Lockwood, Shreveport to St. Louis, 7 p. m. River fell 15 inches. Indications of thunder-storm. Mercury 88.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; McGill, Omaha; St. Johns, Davenport; Northwestern, St. Paul; St. Joseph, Memphis; Bismarck, New Orleans; W. J. T. Lewis, Kansas City. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Postboy, Kansas City; Minnesota, St. Paul; Bon Accord, Mound City. River stationary. Weather alternately clear and cloudy. Mercury 92 at 3 p. m.

VICKSBURG, July 1.—Up—R. E. Lee, 5:35; left 5:39; touched wharf boat, took two coal barges in tow. Natchez, 5:58; departed 6:04; touched wharf boat, took two coal barges in tow. Kellogg, 11 last night. Down—Hornet 12 M. Pauline Carroll, 6 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Arrived—Edinburg, Cincinnati. Departed—Louisville, Louisville.

Hot Summers of Old.

From the records kept at Nuremburg, in Bavaria, we get the following interesting facts:

In 1132 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and streams in Alsace all dried up and the bed of the river Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great that the sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1160 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely. In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed, dry shod, over the rivers Seine, Loir, Rhine and Danube. In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvest dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538, 1539, 1540, and 1541 all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drouth, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 and 1616 there was, in Italy, France and the Netherlands, an overpowering heat. In 1848 there were fifty-eight consecutive days of extreme heat. 1673 was very hot, and as were the first three years of the 18th century. In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April until. October! The growing grain was burnt, the rivers dried up, the theaters (but wherefore is not stated) were closed by command of the police. The thermometer showed 33 degrees Reaumer, equivalent to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice. In 1723 and 1724 there was great heat. The summer of 1746 was hot and dry, the growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months. 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778, and 1788 were years in which the summers were extremely hot. In the famous comet year—1811—the summer was warm, and the wine produced that season was very precious. In 1818, the theaters had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being 35 Reaumer, or 112 Fahrenheit. During the three years of the revolution of July, in 1830, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees centigrade, about 97 Fahrenheit. In 1832, during the uprising of the 5th and 6th of July, the temperature was about the same.

1870 - - Fall Trade - - 1870.

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ALSO A

COMPLETE STOCK of NOTION GOODS.

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WINDOW SHADES. $2 00 per pair; former price $3 00. $3 00 per pair; former price $4 50. $4 50 per pair; former price $6 50. And finer Shades in proportion.

☞ STORE SHADES of all kinds made to order.

WINDOW CORNICE. GILT, ROSEWOOD, & WALNUT: $2 00 per Window; $3 00 per Window; $4 50 per Window; $6 50 to $25 per Window. These Cornices can be washed, and are the most desirable in use.

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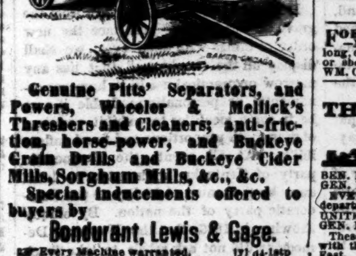

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Send for sample card and price list. ap16 eod6m

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IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale. mh23 dtf

PUBLIC SALES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. 1,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

THIS land lies south of Green river, and near its banks. It is about a mile below Rumsey, which is opposite Calhoun, the latter being the county seat of McLean, and on Green river.

The land is rich, agriculturally, and heavily timbered both with stave and other timber. To stave men and saw-millers especially it presents a fine speculation.

It will be shown to any one by Jacob Shutt, below Rumsey on Green river.

It will be sold at public outcry, at the Court-house door, in Calhoun,

On the 4th day of July.

Terms made known on day of sale. je30 d3

To Builders and Contractors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 28, 1870.

THE buildings lately occupied for city offices and by the City Court, at and near Sixth and Jefferson streets, will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, July 2, 1870, at 4½ P. M., with all the fixtures and other appurtenances thereto contained, unless otherwise stated at the time of sale.

The terms of the sale will be cash, and the material and rubbish must be removed by the purchasers in 15 days from the time of sale. je29 d1d JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Great Sale of Coal and Farming Lands in Ohio County, Ky., containing about 7,000 Acres.

Thomas James' Adm'r, plff., vs. Thomas James' Heirs, dfts. } Louisville Ch'y Court.

THE undersigned will, at the Court-house door, in Hartford, Ky., on the 4th day of July, 1870, being County Court day, sell, at public auction, the lands owned by the late Thomas James, lying at and near Jamestown, Ohio county, Ky.

He will first offer the land as divided by him as Commissioner, and then offer the entire tract, and accept the bid realizing the most money.

The sale will be made on credits of 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest from date, and bond and security having the force and effect of judgment, payable to Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, will be required.

A plot of the lands will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Mr. R. A. Taylor, near Point Pleasant, will show the land to any one desiring to examine it before the day of sale. W. ESTILL McHENRY, Commissioner. je23 d10

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 112 feet long, carries 125 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO., or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dlf

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST. U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't. JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2, E. M. GARRETT, Master....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk. Leaves foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. ap28 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE, Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARGONA, AND SHAMROCK. Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M. MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 26 Fourth st. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis. ANNA..........E. J. SMITH, Master. Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Saturday, the 2d, at 12 M., from city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. MONTCALM & CO., Agents, jan28 d3m No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For Frankfort, Oregon, and all intermediate Points. DOVE No. 2..........SAM. SANDERS, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

For Clarksville and Nashville. EMMA FLOYD..........J. M. CHENOWETH, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 2d, at 5 P. M., from city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer VIRGINIA..........C. G. SCHULTZ, Master. For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 2d, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Gen. F't Agent.

United States Mail and Express Company Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson. TARASCON..........MATHER, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 2d, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Smithland, Clarksville, and Nashville. MOLLIE GRATZ..........JAMES PAUL, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 2d, at 5 P. M., from city wharf. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For White River. Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORSEE, Agent, ap28 dly No. 4 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River. Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 4 Fourth street.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. A. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, —OR— IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY —OR— SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S IODIZED Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face, Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S EXTRACT BUCHU, AND Pareira Brava, THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed a

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by a chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER, (SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.,) Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY., General Wholesale Agents

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Geo. Williams, of Frankfort, died of sunstroke on Thursday.

The wheat crop is good in Mercer, Gallatin, Mason, and Crittenden counties.

The mercury in Maysville has marked from 94 to 96 degrees every day this week.

A Crittenden paper says that Uriah Whalen died near Haviland precinct, in that county, on Saturday, of cholera.

Three sheep were killed by a stroke of lightning, on the farm of Halden Grimes, Mercer county, on Sunday.

Dr. R. W. Bayless, who was in the Confederate army, died of consumption at Nebo, Hopkins county, last week.

Rev. G. F. Bagby, for years pastor of the Baptist church, Flemingsburg, has resigned his pastorate and become an agent of Bethel College.

The Newcastle Constitutionalist is authorized to announce Hon. Boyd Winchester a candidate for re-election to Congress from this district.

The Fifteenth amendment celebrated the passage of that act at Stanford, on Friday week. General Fry and Sam McKee addressed their brethren.

A negro in the employ of Ben. Miller, of Fairfield, Nelson county, got entangled in the machinery of a reaper on Tuesday, and was literally cut to pieces.

Col. William S. Rand, of Mason county, has joined the Radical party. The Maysville Bulletin says he has always been a nuisance in the ranks of the Democratic party.

The Maysville Eagle says that Hon. Thos. C. McCreery peremptorily refuses to be a candidate for Governor, and that paper announces John Young Brown as its next preference.

The Maysville Bulletin says: "The farmers of Mason are busily engaged this week in threshing their crops of barley, which are turning out better than anticipated. Mr. James Marshall, near Lewisburg, succeeded in threshing the entire yield of forty acres in less than ten hours on last Tuesday. So much for improved machinery."

At a sale of Groom's short horn cattle in Clark county Saturday, large prices were paid. Lady Bates, 4th, was sold for $1,100, to John Alexander, Woodford county; Duchess Cadenza to Dr. Brown, of Eminence, for $575, and many others at almost as large prices. The largest price paid for a bull was $1,015, for Duke of Thorndale, bought by Mr. Cottrell, of Nashville.

The Clark County Democrat says Mr. Wm. F. Pool, believing that a Berkshire pig which he had bought from Messrs. A. G. & R. H. C. Bush, was better than one belonging to John Combs, Esq., which the latter gentleman had purchased of Major Thomas Moore, a premium of $100 was made up and the two shown against each other. Messrs. Leland Hathaway and James Oliver were judges, and decided in favor of Mr. Pool's pig.

The Newcastle Constitutionalist says: On last Saturday Mr. R. A. Bate had a difficulty with some Irish in Smithfield. Mr. Doyle, Town Marshal, interfered and disarmed Mr. Bate, when he (Bate) swore he would kill Doyle before he left town. Bate then went away and procured another pistol, returned and began firing on Doyle. Doyle retreated into a store, from which he fired two shots, both taking effect, one passing through Bate's heart, killing him instantly. Doyle has been acquitted by an examining court.

The Carlisle Mercury says: "Last week, Mr. Joseph McClelland sold forty head of two-year-old mules at $200 per head; Mr. Bob McClelland sold thirty head at $200 per head; and Layson & Thorn sold twenty-two head at $200 per head. All to be delivered the first of August. The sellers all live in the vicinity of Millersburg, and the purchasers in each instance were Hall & Lyle, of Lexington. Messrs. John McClintock and Chas. Talbert have sold to Mr. Payne, of Scott, thirty head of yearling mules at $125 per head."

The Clark County Democrat reports the Winchester markets: "Last Monday was County Court day at this place, and the offerings of cattle were very small, there being only about 300 head on the market, principally of inferior grades. The best two-year-olds, second rate, sold as high as $55 per head; yearlings, same kind, $38 per head; oxen as high as $170 per yoke. A few plugs of horses brought fair prices. No mules on hand. At the close of selling hours everything on the market was disposed of. Owing to it being harvest time, and the excessive hot weather, the attendance was not so large as usual."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Edward Padelford, of Savannah, Ga., an old merchant, died there on Monday.

Judge C. A. Fraser, a prominent lawyer of Marshall, Texas, died on the 21st ult.

The E. T. and G. R. R. has paid the State of Tennessee $41,177 61 in Tennessee bonds due the State.

The Tennessee Homestead Association are about to buy 16,000 acres of land near Knoxville, Tennessee.

The engineers are surveying the cut-off opposite Vicksburg to turn the channel of the Mississippi, if possible.

Jas. H. Anderson killed Redmack, a hand on the Southern Pacific railroad, near Hallville, Texas, last week.

The Maryland Fire Insurance Company was robbed of $54,000 in bonds on Wednesday, by two men, in broad daylight.

Rudolph Geier was found dead at the Planters' Hotel, Savannah, on Saturday. Suicide. Cause, trouble and morphine.

Some Cherokees have gone to Gadsden, Alabama, to point out some lead mines that they worked before they were moved.

A Mr. Dixon was killed in a bloody encounter near Crow Lake Station, Ouachita parish, Louisiana, a few days since, by Jas. Wynn.

From our Texas exchanges we learn that the caterpillars, cotton-worms, carpet-baggers, and Indians are working both on the crops and the people of the "Lone Star State."

A man who went courting near Savannah the other day got upset in a boat, waded to an island in the river and spent three days there without food before he was relieved. "The course of true love."

Wm. M. Owen, Colonel, F. Dumonteil, Lieutenant Colonel, and Richard Gaines, Major, are the officers elect of the new First Louisiana Infantry volunteers. C. W. Squires is the Colonel of the artillery, and W. J. Behan the Lieutenant Colonel. All of New Orleans.

☞ As the ever memorable 4th of July is a national holiday generally observed throughout the country, there will be no Courier-Journal issued on the morning of July 5th.

Senator D. Y. Lyttle, of Clay county, endeared himself to the friends of public education by the earnestness and effect with which he espoused the cause of common schools, and it has been already announced that the teachers and members of the School Board in this city are preparing a handsome testimonial as an acknowledgment of his conspicuous services. The people will learn to honor more and more the trusty advocates of educational reform in our present Legislature, and the time is coming when statesmanlike efforts in the home councils of Kentucky will be rewarded with a truer and more general gratitude than the mere declaimers of party politics can ever merit or expect. Senator Lyttle has fairly earned the respect which is shown him; he is a capable and faithful representative of his people.

The Jefferson county Radicals have a pow-wow to-day. We hope they will perfect a straight-out organization, patch together a square platform and give us a full ticket. We are getting tired waiting for a target. We want to be amused. For more than a month we have held our fire, not caring to fire before they were ready, or fire and fall back, or waste our ammunition needlessly. But the boys at our back are mighty impatient, and some of them think we ought to be popping away whether an enemy is in sight or not. There seem to be a good many of what they call "independent candidates" lying about loose. Well, they had better look out. We can assure them in advance that, as far as heard from, the "independent" dodge is "played." We shall do them no injustice and they may freely tell their story, but we may as well say in the beginning that, as matters stand, we are bound to regard them as two or three degrees worse than out-and-out Radicals.

The New York Sun makes these singular statements touching the San Domingo business: "A committee of the Senate have investigated the circumstances attending the negotiation of the San Domingo treaty, and have made upon the subject two of the most interesting reports that have ever been laid before any legislative body. There is, however, one point that they have not fully explored, and in regard to which the evidence is accessible. It is possible to prove that one of the military secretaries of the President stated without reserve, at the time that Gen. Babcock was first sent down to St. Domingo, that President Grant had put Babcock into a first-rate thing. He said that his friend Babcock would certainly make not less than $300,000 upon the conclusion of the treaty. It is also possible to prove that after Gen. Babcock had returned from St. Domingo, the same fellow-secretary of his said in the same manner that Babcock had now got it all fixed, so that he was sure to make at least a quarter of a million of dollars, which would put him beyond want for the rest of his life. Whenever either House of Congress desires the evidence upon this point, we will undertake that it shall be forthcoming."

The reader will find in the Courier-Journal of this morning a very manly letter from Mr. Beck in reply to the interested censures and misrepresentations that have been systematically bruited in his district during his absence. It is a lamentable omen when the leading Democrat in Congress, a man of great intellect and tried fidelity, is forced to defend himself against such assaults from professed Democrats in a district where harmony in the Democratic ranks can alone prevent a Radical triumph. Since the days of John C. Calhoun there has been in Congress no representative more earnest, more watchful or more laborious in the service of his constituents than Jas. B. Beck. With no vanity to gratify by mere display, he has devoted himself to unostentatious but most effective work, and from the first has been a man of uncommon weight and influence in the national councils. If the old friend and law partner of John C. Breckinridge, after doing more for the Southern people than any other man in Congress, is to be read out of the Democratic party to gratify the personal jealousies of ambitious men, or if his political fidelity is to be tried by a narrow and bigoted standard, the party will soon be whittled down to the little end of nothing.

The Political Situation.

Just after the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment we addressed to the people of Kentucky some remarks which we thought were justified by the event and which reflection has only served to strengthen and confirm. We reminded our readers that, no matter how the Fifteenth amendment had been ratified, it had become, by the action of recognized tribunals, a part of the organic law of the land. We urged that agitation for its repeal was in every way impolitic. We counseled moderation and patience, and we were careful to represent that, having placed itself in such marked antagonism to the newly enfranchised element, the organized Democracy should not, in its organized character, make any effort to control the negro vote. It should, we thought, leave the question open to settle itself, seeking, as time advanced, to educate and elevate the black people by instruction. In other words, we did not think that we could consistently, or with much show of success, ask the support of a class which we had excluded not only from the ballot-box as voters but from our courts of law as witnesses. At the same time we explained to the negroes that the refusal to concede them suffrage had not proceeded from any deeply-rooted hostility to them but from a genuine distrust of their capacity to exercise citizenship, so suddenly acquired, with profit to themselves and us. We pointed out to them, as plainly and as kindly as we were able, the peculiarities of their situation; a body of poor and ignorant people surrounded by wealth and intelligence; a class proscribed not less by their condition than by their complexion; but lately emancipated from slavery; and we showed them how their wisest course would be to make fair weather with the whites, to give occasion for as little controversy with society as possible, and, in the long run, to prove themselves worthy of confidence by steady good behavior. In short, we regarded the whole matter as an experiment, which no one could set aside, and which, as it was inevitable, should be fairly and discreetly tested. As a matter of course we calculated then, as we calculate now, that the Radicals would succeed in organizing the negroes for the present canvass, and, with this in our mind, we sought to establish the sincerity and unselfishness of our counsel by adding that the Democratic party of Kentucky is too strong to be hurt by such organizations; that its efficiency would be increased by a more active opposition; and that, with the entire negro vote cast against it, it would still retain a majority of fifty or sixty thousand votes.

These facts justified us then, and they justify us now, in urging moderation and patience. If one Democratic candidate should see fit to make an effort to secure the vote of the negroes in his vicinity, he should be allowed to do as he pleases without any let or hindrance. If another should see fit to repel them, that also should be his own affair. What we stood for was, and what we stand for is, that the question, *pro or con*, should not be made and shall not be made a party question, but be left an open question for future disposition.

This is the position assumed by the national Democracy at large. In four or five of the Southern States the negro vote is already divided, and in every one of them it is being contended for. The Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, from their central and elevated standpoint, embody this practical, common-sense idea in their address to "the friends of constitutional, economical and honest government." They know very well that any other allignment would be untenable at the South, and that it is the broadest, the safest, and the strongest at the North. On it they have planted themselves, and, unless they are thwarted by hair-brained mischief-makers, it will secure us a majority of the next House of Representatives, to say nothing of its action on the Senate.

Those who propose to establish what they call "a white man's party" are arraying themselves not only against the present status of the organized Democracy of the country, but against all the Democratic traditions of past times. The Democratic party is nothing unless it be a non-proscriptive party. It came into existence to combat the proscription of the alien and sedition acts. It renewed its allegiance to freedom when it stood out against the persecution of Catholics and foreigners. And during the war and since the war it has advocated a liberality and tolerance which it has no right to restrict, and which it will be most unwise to restrict, to one race, but which, if it expects to succeed, it must extend to all races and conditions of men.

A "white man's party" means simply a conflict of races. It means agitation for the disfranchisement of four hundred thousand actual voters. It means the renewal of revolutionary passions and issues. It means the arraying of one class of society against another; civil feuds; murders; troops; martial law, and all the baleful incidents to domestic strife. It means the disorganization of the Democratic party and the consolidation of all the Radical, the Republican and the Conservative elements of the country. It means war, and not peace.

The South can not afford it. The Democratic party can not afford it. Kentucky can not afford it. It is a banquet of blood which the people will not sit down to. Individual Democrats may do as they please. They may invite the negro vote or they may reject it. But the Democratic Party of the nation stands squarely out before the whole people for Liberty and for Peace; for "Constitutional, Economical, and Honest Government," and its motto in every State and in every section is "No Proscription for any American citizen, North or South; the persecution of none of God Almighty's creatures, black or white; Justice for all men before the law; equal taxes and free trade."

The Democrat who is not willing to sink minor differences, in order that he may do service against the revolutionary violence into which the Republicans are being precipitated, under the lead of Mr. Butler and Mr. Morton; the man who will not strike for the re-entranchisement of the disabled South and the restoration of a genuine Republican system, is an enemy at once to the Democratic party, to good government and to peace. We raise no petty issues, and we demand the abolition of all tests. The movement now begun is a movement of the masses against the monopolists, a movement of all good citizens, irrespective of by-gone differences, a consolidation of the whole conservatism of the country under the eagles of a restored and purified Democracy, which has served its term of bondage and moves once more outward to the light, free, hopeful and elastic, as it moved when it trod to the drum-beat of day-break, charged with the destinies of the American Union, and cheered and strengthened by the confidence of the American people.

The Outlook in Kentucky.

The commendations with which the Democratic papers of Kentucky have generally greeted the address of the Democrats in Congress breathe a spirit that is full of promise, a spirit that seems to recognize the necessity of a catholic basis of party organization. It is too often the case that the organs of a party, like local office-seekers, put local favor above every other consideration, and seek to reflect prevalent opinions and to flatter the excised feelings of the crowd rather than to urge the people to accept and make the most of unwelcome but irreversible facts. It is a good deal easier to play the rabid patriot of Cato's little Senate and cry "My voice is still for war" and put it to the gods whether "a Roman Senate can long debate," &c., than it is to save the best cause from such headstrong folly. When all is lost, and Cato has consciously sacrificed his life in vain, the hot-heads of his party can generally plead the ardor of their zeal while the demagogues take service with the victorious side. Hence we find with every army in the field a set of boastful "on-to-Richmond" fellows, who put valor above discretion, and with every party in the State a clamorous crew who put partisan "grit" above prudence and are only happy when they are attracting notice by the display of an abnormal development of "backbone."

Now, when a restless spirit of change comes over a people, and is organized into a party with progressive watchwords and revolutionary designs, "grit" and "backbone" and red-hot ultraism are essential to those who lead the movement. Hesitation is loss of consequence. To pause is to give time for reaction. The public mind must be reconciled to one innovation by the speedy contemplation of another more startling. Follow the little squabble about the ship-money in the reign of Charles I. to the decapitation of that monarch and the protectorate of Cromwell; follow the resistance of England's American colonies to a three-penny tax on tea; mark the history of any great and successful revolution and note how boldness and radical progressiveness win by interpreting the unspoken yearnings of the time, while opposition, by stiffening its "backbone" against every timely concession, hazards even that which is not at first in controversy and finally loses everything.

A liberal revolution that has not manifestly ruined material prosperity nor shocked the impartial world by surpassing the measure of excess and cruelty regarded as inseparable from such events, has nothing to fear from reactionary movements. Every Tory success in England since the revolution that dethroned a lawful monarch and delivered the scepter into the hand of a foreign and unlineal prince, has been won by wide departures from the line of old Jacobite precedents. The radicalism of Sidney Smith's day is true-blue Toryism now. For a thousand years every step of our race has been in the direction of equal rights, and not one of them has been or can be retraced by popular consent.

In this land of ours there is not the slightest ground to hope that anything which the white man has lost on the battle-field can be recovered now by making political war on the rights which power has conferred on the negro. The feeling that negro suffrage is entitled to a fair trial and must stand or fall by its own merits, i. e. confined exclusively to no party, and no party can afford to make an issue with it. The experiment is fortified against mere sentiments and theories; nothing can interrupt it but the logic of events. The Democratic party is no longer in a temper to lose the good it can accomplish for the sake of displaying pluck and consistency in fool-hardy enterprises. We are in a minority and must have recruits who are friends of the Fifteenth amendment, and we can get them, too, without losing those who opposed it when it was an open question. A long lease of power has corrupted the Republican party and filled it with fierce antagonisms and jealousies. Elements that gave it all its power by separating from us on the negro question, are ready for reunion with us on other issues as soon as that one is finally settled. The country is weary of profligacy and monopoly rule. The revolution has reached its utmost political limit, and those who most prize its costly achievements are hostile to the adventurers that are agitating for "a new departure." If Charles II. can only be trusted to renounce the obnoxious prerogatives of Charles I., a joyful restoration of peace and constitutional government awaits us. The basis for a victorious combination exists, and nothing can mar it but an impracticable and pig-headed partiality for obsolete war cries.

If we can just at this time turn from the grave of "dead wants" and face the new order of things with open eyes, we shall display all the "backbone" that has any marrow or practical use in it, however ornamental or personally profitable it may be in some localities to exhibit vertebræ of mammoth proportions and fossil inflexibility. At all events the Democratic party of Kentucky holds even its local sway by the tenure of fidelity to the Democratic party of the nation. By simply showing, in 1866, that the Northern Democracy did not ask rebels to take "back seats," we drove those who made the demand into a short-lived third party. It is hazardous to propose Democratic tests in Kentucky that are recognized nowhere else. The people of this State do trust and must trust the National Democracy, and will be found in its ranks when it recalls the great North from the defense of the negro and the Union that are no longer assailed, to the protection of the endangered rights and interests of all classes. They will eventually censure every demagogue who seeks his own personal advancement by issues which the party at large can not espouse, and it is high time for every one who has a museum of "backbones" and "dead wants" to make his arrangements for opening a little side-show of his own outside of the great Democratic tent. We can not afford to haul any superannuated and condemned trumpery that won't "draw." The party feels its duty to the country and its responsibility for the liberties and interests of the white man far too keenly to risk its forces in another hopeless battle, and Kentucky will not desert it in the hour of conflict to make a raid upon the possessions of the negro.

From Frankfort to Paris.

There has been recorded in the Clerk's office of Scott and other Kentucky counties a mortgage of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad to George L. Douglass, of this city, to secure the redemption of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, which the company proposes to issue for the purpose of constructing a branch road from Frankfort, probably through Scott county, to Paris. A meeting was held in Georgetown last Saturday, and several gentlemen were commissioned to open a correspondence with the President of the company with a view to further information on the subject.

It is to be hoped that this overture of the company is made in good faith towards the route indicated. It would give the road a valuable connection with the Maysville road at Paris, and leave but a small gap in the inevitable through connection between this city and the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, at the mouth of Big Sandy. The C. and O. Company wants an entirely new and direct connection with Louisville, which it would be wise in the L., L. and C. road to forestall. But, waiving the possible completion of the Maysville and Big Sandy link by the assistance of the Chesapeake and Ohio, there can be no question that through trains from Louisville to Maysville, via Georgetown and Paris, would add immensely to the business and the value of the L., L. and C. road. It would tap the central hive of Kentucky's wealth, industry and enterprise. The mules, and whisky, and corn, and hemp and tobacco of the noble counties of Scott, Bourbon, Nicholas, Fleming and Mason would swell the freights of the company, and the old commercial intimacy between the three first-named counties and this city, long interrupted by the Kentucky Central road, would be speedily resumed.

The city of Louisville and the county of Bourbon are deeply interested in this project, and its success is all that Georgetown can depend on for railroad communication with both Louisville and Cincinnati, for there is not a rational probability that the Cincinnati and Southern road will ever be anything but a continuation of the Kentucky Central. It is far more probable that the completion of a thirty-mile branch from Frankfort to Paris at the present time will make that the route of the great throng of east and west through trains that are destined to pass daily, and within a few years at furthest, between Louisville and the Chesapeake ports.

☞ It is announced that General Butler is to attend a picnic here on the Fourth, and a Radical journal says "the Louisville press will now be getting off some jokes about the hiding of spoons," &c. But the Louisville press will do nothing of the sort. It is too serious a matter to make a joke of. It is all well enough to laugh when your neighbor loses his property, but when you are threatened with the loss of your own, it is a little more difficult to see where the laugh comes in.

☞ The New York Star declares that "a woman who would stick pins into a child's leg deserves to have red-hot splinters driven under her nails, cayenne pepper sprinkled in her eyes, and her flesh torn from her person by the ragged teeth of hydrophobia's most proficient victims." Then what ought to be done with a woman—with Kate Field, in short—who, having exhausted the sainted John Brown, is preparing to lecture next winter on Charles Dickens?

☞ The Boston Post tells us that "a Chicago tourist returned from Kansas with a dozen young eaglets as curiosities, and has since been surprised to find them grown up buzzards." If he had known as much about Chicago as he ought he would have been much more surprised if they had grown up anything else.

☞ Longstreet is in Washington trying to have Casey removed from the Collectorship at New Orleans. As Casey is the President's brother-in-law we should think that Longstreet had better be fooling about a keg of gunpowder with a red-hot poker.

☞ A correspondent of the Savannah News indignantly denies the assertion that Akerman is a third-rate lawyer. Well, then, let's put him down as a fifth or sixth rate lawyer. We are not particular about a rate or two in a case of that sort.

☞ The New York Tribune says: "Ten years ago a man who read the Tribune must do so in peril of his life." Times have changed since then. Now one reads it in peril only of his morals.

☞ "Know all men by these *presents* that I have this day appointed John Smith," &c., should be the official form used by the present Administration in announcing appointments.

CITY ITEMS.

Now or Never.

Secure your tickets for the *Grand Henderson Prize Scheme* before the shades of this night shall rest upon your eyelids. The prizes are all worth more *in cash* than the value placed upon them in the scheme. Think of $150,000 to "celebrate" the *Fourth of July* with. *To-day only* is the opportunity offered for you to get it. Will you *fail* to embrace it? Bear in mind that you will find what few tickets remain at the following places, viz.: Commercial Bank, Willard Hotel, Charlie Rufer's and Scott Glore's.

Magnificent Lunch.

A splendid lunch will be spread at Kahr's Exchange, Third street, between Main and Market, (new No. 66) free for all, on Saturday evening, July 2d, at 8½ o'clock. The very best Cincinnati lager, fresh and cool, wines and liquors of all kinds, cigars, &c., always on hand. We desire to welcome all of our old friends on this occasion, and assure old and young that no pains will be spared to render the evening pleasant to all. Lunch every day at 10 o'clock.

KAHR, BROERN & CO.

Temperance Men Admit its Utility.

No attempt has ever been made or ever will be made to disguise the character of Plantation Bitters. It contains alcohol; and no bitters that do not contain alcohol are worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor render them active in the system. This is a chemical fact which no one competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water tonics turn sour on the stomach, if they are not sour to begin with (which is frequently the case), and produce and promote indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it therefore be distinctly understood that Plantation Bitters is an alcohol restorative. But mark this: it is strictly a medicine, not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with temperance law, as well as with that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

Take Ayer's Pills

for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache and liver complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Blue-grass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
W. K. HIGGINS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ **H. M. Love, No. 15 Center street, is the Agent for Zell's Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary, in 2 volumes. Price: Library style $30; unbound $25.** je30 d4

☞ Phalon's "Vitalia" for the Hair can be found everywhere. It is clear and has no sediment. This wonderful preparation is Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair. Poured on the hands, it leaves no stain. It is, nevertheless, the most effective article of its class ever advertised. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.
je28 Tu,Th&Sat

How to Look Young—Sixteen.

Don't paint or use vile hair restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc.; and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.
je5 eod & weowlm

Prepare for Business.

Parents and guardians will bear in mind that the old Louisville Commercial College (Boyd's), southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, has no recess, but continues open during the vacation of other colleges and schools for the reception of students. Spend your holidays profitably and pleasantly, where hundreds of our business men and book-keepers were taught.
je28,29,30, jy2,5,6.

LOCAL NOTICES.

An Experience

of a third of a century has given L. Rice, Esq., of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, a knowledge of all the requisites of a first-class hotel. The popularity of that hotel indicates that the public appreciates his efforts to please.

☞ Kentucky Cash Store, 166 Fourth street, Linens. ap12 dtf.

DIED.

McCOLLUM—June 30, at 9 P. M., MARY, wife of J. P. McCollum.

Her funeral will take place from the Cathedral at 8 A. M., July 2. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BROOKS—On Thursday, June 30, in Bullitt county, near Brooks Station, JOSEPH A., son of Joseph A. and Julia T. Brooks, aged 7 months and 15 days. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Purchasers of Dr. Jas. C. Kerr's Great System Renovator should carefully observe that the name and title of the medicine are blown on the bottle.

The United States Proprietary Stamp, made expressly for Dr. James C. Kerr by the United States Government, also covers the Cork and Neck of the Bottle. This stamp has a correct portrait of Dr. Kerr, directly on the center, and which exactly covers the cork of the bottle. Upon the left side of the portrait are printed, on the stamp, the words "Dr. Jas. C. Kerr's Great System Renovator, Cincinnati, O.," and on the right the words "United States Internal Rev. Proprietary Medicine, six cents." The label of the bottle also contains Doctor Kerr's portrait and signature.

These precautions are taken in order that the public may not, at any time, be imposed upon by worthless imitations of this great medicine. jy2 d&s4

A Broadside for Humbugs.

Incompetency and assurance generally go hand in hand, and of all the tribe of pretentious know-nothings with which society is afflicted, the unscientific "medicine men" who attempt to tamper with the health of the community, are the most dangerous and the most impudent.

So much by way of text. Now for a special and particular application.

It appears that a mushroom growth of so-called "Bitters" is springing up under different names in various localities, particularly in the Southern and Western States, which the venders have the hardihood to recommend to easy-going people, upon whom they think that they can impose, as a substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, long recognized by every class as the purest and best medicated stimulant and invigorant the world affords.

The concoctions referred to, being composed of worthless material, offer a larger margin for profit than that celebrated tonic, and hence the anxiety of dollar-worshiping dealers to foist them upon the public in its place.

But "forewarned is forearmed," and all parties whom these distinguished (!) beings are endeavoring to coax and inveigle into substituting trash for a standard remedy, are hereby informed of the selfish and sordid motives which underlie the representations in question.

The great popularity and vast sales of Hostetter's Bitters cannot, of course, be seriously impaired by these "tricks of trade," but as the debilitated and suffering have a direct interest in the matter, it is only an act of common humanity to put them on their guard. jy2 deod&wl

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

Seem to possess the quality of

Accumulating Electricity!

and imparting it to the body, whereby the circulation of the blood becomes equalized upon the parts where applied, causing pain and morbid action to cease. The Porous Plasters are flexible, and found of a great help to those who have weak backs or a pain in the side. Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often preventives of consumption; nay, they are believed to have loosened the grasp of this terrible affliction, and been mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. In variable climates they should be worn on the breast or between the shoulders, or over the kidneys, by those who are subject to take cold easily. je29 deod&weowlm

Getting Married.

Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelops. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my25 deod3m

LECTURES.

LECTURE.

REV. J. M. MARTIN, D. D., will deliver a lecture at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, July 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—"The Infallibility of the Pope." Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock P. M. Admittance 25 cts. Object of the lecture to pay for the Church bell. jy2 d2

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

MEMBERS of Damon Lodge, No. 5, are requested to meet at their hall this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, as business of importance will be before the Lodge, also installation. By order of the W. C.
JOHN F. GAIR, K. S.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Louisville and Arkansas Packet Co. are requested to meet at the Board of Trade rooms on Saturday, July 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., for purpose of electing seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, in accordance with the charter.
je29 dtd B. C. LEVI, President.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE 18, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, in this city, on Tuesday, the 5th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
je21 dtd L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

GHEENS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 179 West Main, bet. 5th and 6th Sts.,

WHERE they will be happy to meet their old customers and the trade in general. Cash buyers will receive bargains. jy2 d7

DR. GARVIN

HAS removed his office and residence to No. 317 north side Jefferson, bet. 8th and 9th. jy4 dlm

Removed.

DR. BRANDEIS has removed his office and residence to No. 306 Third street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway. je9 dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

Kentucky Military Institute,

6 Miles from Frankfort, Ky.

The 25th Academic Year will begin on

Monday, September 5, 1870.

☞ Send for Catalogue to

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
jy2 dlm&w4 Farmdale P. O., Franklin co., Ky.

Cumberland University,

Lebanon, Tenn.

SPECIAL attention called to the College of Arts and the Commercial College. Next session opens 5th of September. je24 deodlm*

SPARKS, STILLMAN & GARLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON RAILING,

Iron Stairs, Straight and Spiral,

Garden and Cemetery Adornments.

FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,

SETTEES, CHAIRS, &c.

New and Improved Stable Furniture, &c.

FOUNDRY & WAREROOMS

Nos. 1,514 and 1,516 Spring Garden Street,
jy2 dlm PHILADELPHIA.

GRAIN BAGS.

15,000 GRAIN BAGS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale low by
SHERMAN & CO.,
jy2 eodlm-2dp 244 Main st.

Two Delightful New Music Books.

PIANO-FORTE GEMS.

A NEW collection of the latest favorite Nocturnes, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Schottisches, Redowas, Four-hand Pieces, Quadrilles, &c., just issued in one book complete.

THE WREATH of GEMS

A new collection of the most popular Songs, Ballads, and Duets of the day, with an accomp. for the pianoforte. Price of each—Boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; cloth, full gilt, $4. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston; 711 Broadway, New York. jy2 Sa2

For Congress—Second District.

We are authorized to announce JNO. W. McPHERSON, of Christian county, as a candidate for Congress in the Second district, subject to a Democratic convention. je1 deod&weowtc

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Great Cooking Stove!

AMERICAN,

MANUFACTURED BY US,

Was, after an actual trial in the field at the late State Fair held at Houston, Texas, awarded the Premium and Gold Medal over the Cotton Plant, Charter Oak, and Brilliant. We give an extract from the report of the committee:

"American consumed 5¾ pounds of wood; bread well rounded in pan; uniform light-brown color; perfectly baked, and without a fault. We therefore award the Premium and Gold Medal for the best wood cooking stove to the American."

We have increased the capacity of our foundry fully one-third, to enable us to fill the increasing demand for this celebrated stove. Send for price list and circular.

BRIDGEFORD & CO.,
Louisville Stove, Grate, and Hollowware Foundry, Louisville, Ky. je11 3d&weowtf

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

OFFICE GERMAN SECURITY BANK, BANKING DEPARTMENT, LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS will receive a semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent. from this department on demand, free of all tax. By order Board Directors.
jy2 d6 F. C. BARRETT, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Masonic Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of July. JACOB KRIEGER, Sr., Cash'r.
Louisville, July 1, 1870. jy2 d3

Dividend.

THE Louisville Insurance and Banking Company has this day declared a dividend of ... per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, free of Government tax, and the same is credited to dividend account and held in reserve.
July 1, 1870. THEODORE HARRIS, President. jy2 d6

Dividend.

THE Farmers' and Drovers' Bank has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 5th.
July 1, 1870. R. S. VEECH, Cashier. jy2 d6

Dividend.

THE Merchant's Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the earnings of the past 6 months, and an extra dividend of 6 per ct., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 5. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
Louisville, June 30, 1870. jy1 d6

Dividend.

OFFICE WESTERN FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 1, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th inst.
jy1 d3 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

Dividend.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders on demand. jy1 d3 R. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of Tapp, Walsh & Berry expired by limitation on the 30th ult. The business will be settled at the office of their successors, Tapp, Walsh & Co., 268 West Main street.
W. J. TAPP,
THOS. J. TAPP,
E. P. WALSH,
J. TAYLOR BERRY.
Louisville, July 1, 1870.

Having bought out the interests of W. J. Tapp and J. Taylor Berry in the firm of Tapp, Walsh & Berry, the undersigned will continue the wholesale dry goods business under the style of Tapp, Walsh & Co., at the old stand, No. 268 West Main street.
THOS. J. TAPP,
E. P. WALSH,
S. HARDY SMITH.
Louisville, July 1, 1870. jy2 d3

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of Murrell & Weller having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will use the firm name in liquidation.
H. C. MURRELL,
J. F. WELLER.
Louisville, July 1, 1870. jy2 d6

JACOB F. WELLER

WILL continue the wholesale grocery and commission business at No. 185 Main street, where he will be glad to see his old friends and the trade generally. jy2 d12

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of G. Grauman & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Grauman assumes all the debts due by the firm, and is authorized to collect all debts outstanding.
G. GRAUMAN,
ED. GRAUMAN.
Louisville, July 1, 1870—jy2 d10

Notice.

OWING to ill health, Mr. Chas. W. Frisbee has this day retired from our firm.
July 1, 1870—jy2 d3* H. S. BUCKNER & CO.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE undersigned, trading under the firm name of A. G. Hodges & Co., in the oil and lamp business, in the city of Louisville, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by A. G. Hodges, who has become sole proprietor, and assumed all liabilities of said firm, and to whom alone all debts due said firm are to be paid.
A. G. HODGES,
JAS. A. HODGES,
A. DRAKE,
H. E. BOSWELL.
June 30, 1870.
jy1 d3&w1

Dissolution.

THE firm of F. H. Kean & Bro. was dissolved on the 5th inst. by the death of F. H. Kean. The business is continued by D. A. Kean at the old stand. Their business ... Kean, their successors.

Copartnership.

HENRY CHAMBERS, Late of Henry Chambers & Co. DARWIN A. KEAN, Late of F. H. Kean & Bro.

WE have bought the stock of F. H. Kean & Bro. and will continue the wholesale grocery business in the same house, No. 49 Main street, between Second and Third. CHAMBERS & KEAN.
je28 deodlm

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

German Bank and Insurance Co.

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

JUNE 30, 1870.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$251,377 26
Office fixtures	2,466 42
Suspended debt	2,392 86
Books and stationery	1,075 05
Legal bonds	10,206 00
Revenue stamps	135 75
Due from banks	34,072 21
Cash on hand	27,557 41
	$330,287 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$167,160 00
Unearned fire premiums	2,851 59
Profit and loss	3,085 55
Dividend No. 1	15,216 00
Due depositors	142,073 85
	$330,287 26

P. VIGLINI, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 30th day of June, 1870. JAMES A. LEECH,
jy1 d5 Notary Public, Jefferson county, Ky.

INSURANCE.

The attention of Property Owners is invited to the following Facts respecting

The Continental Insurance Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Office 102 Broadway, New York.

1. **Its Capital (paid up in Cash) is $500,000 00. Its Surplus (January 1, 1870) is $1,839,194 36**

Making its Total Cash Assets $2,339,194 36

2. The entire profits of its business are divided, in July of each year, between its customers and stockholders, as follows:
THREE-QUARTERS to customers, in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, and redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, and ONE QUARTER to stockholders.
3. The system pursued by the Company is designed to promote the security of its customers, rather than to give a large profit to its stockholders, and enables its customers to participate in the profits of the business without incurring any liability whatever.
4. Returns in the Premiums paid have been made to customers by Scrip Dividends in July each year, as follows:

1856	33⅓ per cent.	1863	50 per cent.
1857	30 "	1864	50 "
1858	30 "	1865	50 "
1859	30 "	1866	50 "
1860	30 "	1867	33⅓ "
1861	30 "	1868	33⅓ "
1862	40 "	1869	50 "
1869	50 per cent.		

The scrip issues of '57 and '58 redeemed Aug.	1864.
The scrip issues of 1859 redeemed	" 1865.
The scrip issues of 1860 redeemed	" 1866.
The scrip issues of 1861 redeemed	" 1867.
The scrip issues of 1862 redeemed	" 1868.
The scrip issues of 1863 redeemed	" 1869.

5. In no case has this Company failed to make a Scrip as well as Stock Dividend.

E. D. KENNEDY, Agent,
je20 eod6 142 West Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY WHISKIES!

100 BBLS. J. W. Lillard Jessamine co., 1869;
50 bbls. Bowen, Bourbon co., 1866, 1867, 1868;
100 bbls. Snapp & Johnson, Bourbon co., 1868;
100 bbls. Lewis Hunter, Harrison co., 1869;
100 bbls. Pure Nelson co. sour mash, 1869;
100 bbls. W. L. Berry, sour mash, Daviess co., 1869 1870;
100 bbls. Wright & Carothers, sour mash, Bullitt co., 1869, 1870;
200 bbls. Mellwood, 1869, 1870;
300 bbls. Beall, Stiles & Co., 1869, 1870;
100 bbls. J. M. Atherton & Co., Larue co., 1869;
150 bbls. Dan'l Boone, Franklin co., 1869;
250 bbls. J. N. Blakemore, sour mash, Franklin co., 1869, 1870;
55 bbls. J. T. Smith, Bourbon co., 1866;
75 bbls. Apple and Peach Brandy.
In STORE and for sale by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
je26 25 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

RUSSELL'S

COMBINED

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

Reaper and Mower, Dropper	$155
Reaper and Mower, Hand Rake and Dropper	195
Mower alone	140
Junior Combined, Dropper	170
Junior Mower alone	130

At the grand trial near Louisville, last year, the RUSSELL was the only machine that took up the damp and leaning grain to the entire satisfaction of the judges. Reports of the trial can be had at our store.

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-FAN THREE-HITCH SEPARATORS.

For sale by JOHN DUFFY & CO.,
te11 dlm 121 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BURLAP GRAIN SACKS.

THE undersigned, importers of Burlaps and Gunny Bags, now offer, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices, various sizes of Wheat, Corn, and Oat Sacks.

Weight and Quality Guaranteed.

WM. B. COOPER, JR., & CO.,
99 Pearl and 60 Stone st.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Agents for the BEST ENGLISH OAKUM.

Represented in St. Louis by THOS. H. LARKIN & CO. je6 eodlm

Henry Wemhoff,

UPHOLSTERER!

Warehouse & Factory

No. 29 East Main St., Four Doors Above the Galt House.

Salesrooms

No. 60 West Main st., bet. Second & Third,

Louisville, Ky.

Cocoa and Canton Mattings Cheaper than New York Prices.
All kinds of Curtain Goods and Window Shades on hand.
A large quantity of Moss always on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail.
ap1 d3m

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

87 & 89 LEONARD ST.,

NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1870.

WILL be sold, by Marshal of Chancery Court, on the 25th inst., the mills known as Main-street or Dows on the line of Main street, between Floyd and Preston streets. Have four run of burrs in good running order, and make superior flour. Louisville being a large flour market, the city mills cannot supply the demand. Those mills to be sold before ... for the ... of ... the ... for an investment, being sold to close up an estate. Terms of sale 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with approved security. jy2 d7

Notice.

BUYERS of furniture at the late sale of Messrs. Jno. Simm & Co. are particularly requested to call to-day and settle their bills and remove the goods, as the store is rented to Adams Express Co. All not called for to-day will be resold on Wednesday, July 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For Cheap and Good Hats go to Rosnack, the Hatter,

242 WEST MARKET STREET, between Sixth and Seventh, south side, where you can be waited on in the French, German or English language, as he is assisted by Mons. E. Mallet. jy2 d2

Notice.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30, 1870.

THE coupons due July 1 of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office.
S. M. ELDRIDGE, Sec'y.
jy1 d3

Notice.

THIS is to notify all persons not to credit my son, Wm. Hild, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him.
je30 d3* PHILIP HILD.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO., LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company, out of the earnings of the six months ending 30th June, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th July next, both days inclusive.
je28 d21 W. HANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1870.

THE Louisville and Portland Canal will be closed on and after the 25th of July and until the 1st of November or the further order of the Board for the purpose of enlargement and repairs.
By order of the Board of Directors.
je25 dtJy25 R. LOCKHART, Sup't.

Notice to the Public.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., June 28, 1870.

FROM and after the 1st of July, 1870, the Louisville Water Co., for the purpose of bringing the water from the works within the reach of everybody, will lay the service pipes from the distributing pipes to the lot lines free of cost to all parties desiring to use water.

For further information apply at the Water Co.'s office.

By order of the Board. WM. F. BARRET,
je29 dlm Pres't Lou. W. Co.

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue to impart instructions during vacation on the usual days (Wednesday and Saturday) in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Crayon and Oil. Terms—Drawing, $5 per 10 lessons; Painting, $15 per 10 lessons, payable in advance. Residence, 61 West Walnut, between Second and Third, north side. je21 d30

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Rough Creek Springs.

THESE Springs will be opened on the 4th of July. Situated in Hardin county, Ky., 7 miles from the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. They have been a resort for the afflicted for many years. The water, which is plentiful, palatable, and pure, contains a large quantity of sulphur, magnesia, and some iron. It is also a fine appetizer. The most hopeless cases of dyspepsia have been cured and entire prostration of the system relieved in a short time. Our grounds for hunting and fishing are unsurpassed. The undersigned will do their utmost to give satisfaction to visitors. The houses and furniture are all new.

Board $8 per week; $30 per month.

Daily conveyance will be furnished ... Big Clifty Station, on the E. & P. R. R.
je22 dl&aw2* E. HANSBRO & Z. CARNS.

Neff House, Yellow Springs, Green Co., O.

THIS beautiful summer resort, famous for its attractive and tonic waters and its magnificent scenery, situated on the highest land between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, affording cool nights and entire relief from prostrating heat during the day, is now open. The house is new, furnished elegantly throughout, and lighted with all the modern improvements, and will accommodate 300 guests comfortably. The porches are 780 feet long, 20 feet wide, affording a splendid promenade in the evening or in wet weather. Amusements of every kind are provided to make time pass pleasantly. Music, hops, fine drives, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, &c. Terms—$21 per week; children and servants at special rates; transient customers $3 per day. Three trains daily (Sundays excepted) to and from the Springs. Round trip tickets for sale at L. M. R. R. Depot, Cincinnati, at any time—good until used. je30 eod7 J. F. PIERCE, Propr.

CERULEAN SPRINGS,

TRIGG COUNTY, KY.

THIS celebrated watering-place will be open for the reception of visitors on June 1, 1870.

TERMS:

Boarding per day	$2
" " week	10
" " month	30

GOODWIN, BAKER & CO.,
jе4 d&s&Th&wlm Proprietors.

Grayson Springs,

GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

THE undersigned, having recently become the entire owners of this watering place, whose waters are unsurpassed by any in the United States, and having built a new Hotel, and refitted and painted all the blocks of cottages, and furnished the same with new furniture, and added new billiard and bowling saloons, together with many other improvements, would now announce to the old friends and patrons of Grayson and the public generally that we are now ready for the reception of visitors, pledging ourselves to make our entertainment equal to that of any watering-place in the South or West.

Daily stage lines connect with the E. & P. R. R. 8 miles above, and by early in July cars will deliver passengers at our depot, ¼ mile.

There will be a good band of music on hand during the watering season for ball-room, &c.

M. P. Clarkson will give his best efforts to the comfort and pleasure of visitors.

Board—Per day, $2 50; per week, $14; per month, $50. je8 eodlm W. S. VANMETER & BRO.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until Thursday, July 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

For the laying of an 18-inch sewer-pipe in Jefferson from First to Fifth street and from Seventh to Ninth street.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, June 29, 1870. je30

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, July 7, 1870, for constructing catch basins on Second street from Jefferson street to Water street.

The work to be done in accordance with plan and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office, which can be seen on and after Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, June 29, 1870. je30

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the law office of A. Harris, No. 104 Fifth street, until 12 M. Saturday, July 2, 1870, for the taking up and removing of the metal on the road and in the culverts on Third street, south of Kentucky street, and grading and replacing said metal on the National turnpike road south of the front gate of the House of Refuge.
JOHN CHURCHILL,
je30 dtd Pres't National Turnpike Road Co.

To Contractors.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, L. C., & L. R. R., June 28, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Engineer's office of the Cincinnati Short Line R. R. until Monday, the 4th of July, for the graduation and masonry of the first section of the connecting line of Beargrass creek.

Plans, profiles, and specifications on file at Engineer's office.

Right reserved to reject any and all bids.
SAM'L GILL, Supt. G. R. TALCOTT, Engineer. je29 d5

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company's Engineer, No. 104 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, July 16, 1870, for the excavating of the ditches of the Jefferson Southern Pond Draining Co. from stake 38 to the L. & N. R. R. on the south ditch, and from the same point to the grade pond stake 40 on the 5th section on the north ditch. Profiles and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office.
E. D. STANDIFORD, Pres't.
JOHN BOBB, Engineer.
E. G. MINOR, Sec'y. je19 dtd

DRY GOODS.

Pique.

3 CASES White Satin-striped Pique;
3 " " Figured "
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je12 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Percales, &c.

5 CASES Sprague's Lawn;
10 cases Pacific "
5 cases Printed French Jaconets;
5 cases Checked and Striped Paris Percales;
3 cases " " Pacific "
10 bales buff, pink, and blue "
10 bales " " blue, and green Jaconets;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je12 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Corsets.

OTTENHEIMER'S D, d, G, L, W T, O, G, S Comet Star & Helena Corsets;
Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets in qualities E, F, D, & G;
Emilie Corsets;
Bonnie "
Kid-fitting Skeleton Corsets, new style;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je12 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Gloves.

EXTRA long two button White Kid Gloves just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je12 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Louisville Chemical Works

Established 1857 Organized Jan. 3, 1870.

W. H. REDMAN, Pres. J. LAWRENCE SMITH ... T. W. KAT STABBINS, Sec. J. P. BARNUM ... R. L. POST, Treas. ... Chemists.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY
12th and HIGH STS.
NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE
LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS

Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all

Chemicals

Used in Medicine and the Arts.

ALL
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Used in Medicine,
And a full assortment of
Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.
ap8 eodtf

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

CHEAP LACE STORE

103½ Fourth St.

Embroideries, Laces,
Lace Riviere, Lace Collars,
Lace Flounces, Muslin Ruffles,
Corsets with whalebones at $1;
Corsets with 42 whalebones at $2;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1. je12

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH

RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY,

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent.

20-YEAR BONDS.

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bond, under the first mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad 40 miles south of Louisville, to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Daviess, Lyon, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous coal fields situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell, and Muhlenburg counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest lumber, and in many counties rich deposits of iron ore exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract and in course of construction, 150 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The company has a capital already subscribed in available city and county bonds and cash amounting to

$8,095,000!

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of first mortgage bonds.

These bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New York where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the bondholders. With the capital already secured, and the proceeds of the bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very desirable and safe investment.

The price is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
41 Broad street.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
40 Wall street.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
28 Broad street.

New York, June 6, 1870.

G. W. NORTON & CO.,
BANKERS, LOUISVILLE,
je12 dlm Agents for Kentucky.

MECHANICS'

Co-operative & Building

Association

OF LOUISVILLE.

PERPETUAL CHARTER & LIBERAL GRANTS OF POWER.

Present Capital..................$500,000
$130,000 Already subscribed.

PROFITS COMPUTED ON THE CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

BOARD OF CONTROL:

Thomas B. Crawford	Banker.
James H. Bryant	Merchant.
Jas. H. Cochnower	Coal Merchant.
S. S. Meddis	Real Estate Agent.
E. K. Hall	Hall's Lock and Safe Co.
D. C. Hoffman	Express Agent.
Oliver H. Strattan	President.

Central Savings Bank, Treasurer.

Applications for stock respectfully solicited, and gratuitous information furnished as to the general business plan of the institution.
OLIVER H. STRATTAN,
je16 dtf 138 West Jefferson st.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.

OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

No. 18 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Capital Stock $1,000,000—Shares $100 Each.

The object of this Company is to build low-pressure steamboats, with water-tight compartments in the hull, and other valuable improvements, to navigate the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by private individuals in cash, labor, and material.

The State of Louisiana has by an act of the Legislature become a cash subscriber to the amount of $100,000.

Over 100,000 acres of good land, amounting in value to nearly $500,000, have been subscribed, which land is increasing in value every day.

The cash subscriptions will be immediately called in, and the Company will place, without unnecessary delay, a line of superior boats on the river, combining great speed, entire safety, elegance, and economy. The earnings of which, in the present absolute need of such boats, will be very large and yield handsome dividends to stockholders.

The following lands have been subscribed, some of which are offered for sale. Plats and descriptions of the same are to be seen at the office:

2,500 acres, Polk co., Texas, $10 per acre..	$25,000 00
2,300 acres, Jefferson co., Ark., $10	23,000 00
640 acres, Poinsett " $5	3,200 00
730 acres " $5	3,650 00
750 acres, St. Francis and Crittenden counties, Ark., $5	3,850 00
200 acres, Green and Monroe cos., Ark., $5	1,000 00
5,000 acres, Hopkins co., Texas, $5	25,000 00
4,428 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $5	22,140 00
4,428 acres, Colorado co., Texas, $5	22,140 00
4,072 acres, Brasoria co., Texas, $5	20,360 00
1,600 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $2 50	4,000 00
200 acres, Cath. un co., Ark., $2 50	500 00
80 acres "	100 00
160 acres, Clark co., Ark., $	1,000 00
160 acres, Washita co., Ark., $	300 00
1,120 acres, Sunflower co., Miss., $5	5,607 50
5,000 acres, Franklin co., Tenn., $5	25,000 00
1,100 acres, Marion co., Ark., $5	5,500 00
1,000 acres, Mississippi co., Ark.	...
10,000 acres, Napoleon and Desha cos., Ark., $5	50,000 00
3,000 acres, Crittenden co., Ark., $5	15,000 00
5,000 acres, Tennessee and Missouri, $5	25,000 00
16,000 acres, Arkansas, $5	80,000 00
2,422 acres, Morehouse parish, La., $5	12,110 00
4,800 acres, St. Landry " $5	24,000 00
800 acres, Caldwell "	...
640 acres, Concordia "	...
640 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $5	...
2,000 acres, Caldwell parish, La.	...
300 acres, Madison co., Texas, $5	12,500 00
481 acres, Madison co., Miss., $5	4,810 00
3,840 acres, St. Martins parish, La., $5	19,200 00
2,321 acres, Assumption " $5	11,547 50
99,505 acres	$443,615 50
320 acres, Pike co., Miss., $5	1,600 00
99,825 acres	$450,215 50

Subscriptions to the Stock, either in good land, at reasonable prices, or in cash, will be received until the whole capital is taken up. Books are open at the office of the Company, No. 18 Carondelet st.
B. BLOOMFIELD, Gen'l Ag't, New Orleans.
CHAS. R. BENTON, Sec'y. my8 dtf

AUGUST ELECTION.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1870.

Republican Candidate

For Clerk of Police Court,

S. GRIFF.

jy1 dtf

To the Voters of Louisville.

I AM a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk and, coming before you for your suffrage, I propose to state my position. I am a Protestant, and in favor of continuing the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools, and for non-division of the school fund. Respectfully, [my25 dtf] J. H. SPEER.

For Jailer.

JOHN SHARDEIN,

is an independent candidate for Jailer in the August election. my29 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN MEHRINGER as candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. dte*

PHILIP TOMPPERT is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson County at the next August election.
my15 dte

For Marshal of the City Court.

THOS. G. SLATER is an independent candidate for the office of Marshal of the City Court. my24 dtf

For County Court Clerk.

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap5 dte

ERNEST TROLL is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court. ap5 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court. ap8 dte

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON, PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

BEN. ELLIS..........1870.........T. H. ELLIS.

ELLIS HOUSE,

Bardstown, - - - Kentucky.

BEN. ELLIS & SON, Proprietors.

THIS hotel has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished. ap5 dtf

W. L. CLAY & CO.,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.
mh15 dom W. L. C. & CO.

Cabinet Manufacturers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1856 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.
MOORE & CAMPION.
Store No. 261 South Second St.
Factory Nos. 261 & 263 Levant st.

Public Speaking!

CAPT. WM. LINDSAY, the Democratic nominee, and Judge WILLIAMS, the independent Democratic candidate for Appellate Judge, have made the following joint appointments, and will address the people at the respective places as follows:

Paducah, McCracken county, Thursday, June 30.
Mayfield, Graves county, Friday, July 1.
Greenville, Muhlenburg county, Saturday, July 2.
Hopkinsville, Christian county, Monday, July 4.
Princeton, Caldwell county, Tuesday, July 5.
Eddyville, Lyon county, Wednesday, July 6.
Bowling Green, Warren county, Thursday, July 7.
Brownsville, Edmonson county, Friday, July 8.
Leitchfield, Grayson county, Monday, July 11.
Hartford, Ohio county, Tuesday, July 12.
Calhoun, McLean county, Friday, July 15.
Owensboro, Daviess county, Saturday, July 16.
Hawesville, Hancock county, Monday, July 18.
Henderson, Henderson county, Wednesday, July 20.
Morganfield, Union county, Thursday, July 21.
Marion, Crittenden county, Friday, July 22.
Smithland, Livingston county, Saturday, July 23.
je18 deodtjy23

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:10 a m	10:30 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:15 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	4:00 p m	12:05 p m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily, except Saturday	11:15 p m	5:50 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	6:00 a m	11:30 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:50 p m	6:35 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:00 p m	8:10 a m

je12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH

RAILROAD.

To Grayson Springs and Back in One Day,

ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, persons leaving Louisville on the 6:30 A. M. Memphis and Nashville mail train will reach Grayson Springs for dinner. Leaving Grayson Springs at 4:45 P. M., reaching Louisville at 10:16 P. M.
GEORGE MACLEOD, Ch. Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. my17 dtf

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change.

10:30 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.
HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[June 12, 1870.]	Arrive.
6:30 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	6:15 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	1:40 P. M.
3:00 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Rd. Mail	2:10 P. M.
2:40 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:55 A. M.

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

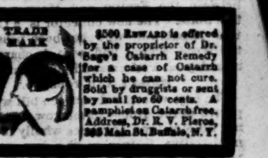
☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
n14 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

MEDICAL.

Wonderful but true: Chronic Diseases Cured

DR. H. SAXE, combining medicine with his extraordinary healing power, treats successfully all forms of chronic disease, such as neuralgia, rheumatism, fits, bronchitis, consumption, sore eyes, deafness, dyspepsia, dropsy, diarrhea, paralysis, cancer, piles, all sexual and children's diseases, fluor albus, falling of the womb (guaranteed), etc. Terms moderate. Examination free. Office northwest corner of Jefferson and Eighth sts. je28 dlm

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. K. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York City. je30 eod13



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 385 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will positively cure Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Pimples, Blotches, and all forms of Skin Diseases. Also, Sore Eyes and Eye Lids, Discharges from the Ear, and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing, or the money returned by the proprietor.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,

No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold 50 cents per box by all druggists. Sent by mail to any address for 60 cents. ap16 Saly

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine and Surgery. Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, ... in all its various forms ... treats all ... cured in half the usual time ... and all troubles arising from excesses, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, avoiding the ... charged by druggists ... Females ... Female Pills ... Price $1 ... Office, 136½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation free. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
je29 dtf

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Special attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can confidently guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation to any part of the country. ... Best quality of French male safes, $5 per dozen ... of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprand's French Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, for M. Le Craux's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,

Consulting Physician.

No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs

112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

ESTABLISHED 1860, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1861—the only institution of the kind in the United States that has been indorsed by that honorable body. And this fact alone should give us precedence over the many unprincipled quacks whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. Especial attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, impotency and sterility, syphilis in all its stages, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, ... and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhea and barrenness, amenorrhea or suppression of the menses. Medicines furnished and a speedy and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Dr. ...'s French Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and irregularities—price $1. Superior quality of Male Safes—price $1 per single one, $8 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price with full directions for use, &c.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 2d & 3d sts., north side, Louisville, Ky.

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ROSE PEARL

ADMITS a better expressional arrangement of artificial teeth than any base requiring porcelain gum, as gold, rubber, &c. Rose Pearl forms the plate and gum continuous. The color is natural and the work artistic. Strength and durability guaranteed. J. A. McCLELLAND'S Dental Cabinets 181 3d st., bet. Green & Walnut sts. my1 eodtf

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And Manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 173 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut sts., Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. je8 dtf

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ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by DEMAREE & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja8 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 1 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mll

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 6th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORN, Prop'r.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

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THO. & N. BRAMLETTE. E. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE.............KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. ... dtf

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It may be mentioned, without fear of successful contradiction, that the

SIX GREATEST

REMEDIES

Of the Age

Are the Following:

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EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

2

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

Cures Scrofula in all its forms and Chronic Rheumatism.

3

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND

Extract of Wild Cherry

For Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

4

EDWARD WILDER'S

Chill Tonic

For Ague and Fever or Chills and Fever.

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WORM SYRUP

Will expel all Worms from the System.

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Family Pills!

A Mild yet Searching Purgative.

These are not quack or patent medicines.

They are prepared after approved formulas.

They are compounded of the purest and finest ingredients.

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They should be in every family.

All other remedies are secret. Edward Wilder's are open to the investigation of any graduate of medicine.

Use no other. Save health and lengthen life.

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Wholesale Druggists,

215 Main St., Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

my1 TuTh&Sa&wtf

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Southland Beauties.

The magnificent drawing-rooms of the Galt House were rendered unusually attractive yesterday by the presence of a number of the many pretty Southerners who, having finished their school days at the various female institutions in this State, were here on their way homeward rejoicing. It was a remarkable fact that the farther South they belonged the prettier they were and the more gloriously black their soul-subduing eyes.

II.

Ice.

New York is just now sorely pressed to keep cool. The ice kings are getting rich and the people hotter and hotter. The monopolists have it all their own way, and although the facilities for getting plenty of ice have been fully equal to the demand, still the prices continue exorbitant. In this dilemma the feasibility of manufacturing ice is being discussed, and we shall shortly see manufactories of this needful luxury springing up in all of the Northern cities.

III.

The Prince Imperial.

That poor, decrepit little fellow, the Prince Imperial of France, is getting big enough to carry orders at parades, and, in spite of his puny, meager condition, he is to be betrothed to some one of the eligible princesses who abound in Europe. In making up the match for him, however, it will be very difficult to avoid bringing about political complications that may result hereafter disadvantageously. Meantime the Prince will amuse himself playing soldier, while his long-headed papa inspects the various feminine candidates for the vacant situation.

IV.

Mons. Prevost Paradol,

the new French Minister, will probably be an improvement on either Mercier or Bertiges. He is of a gay, amiable nature, a thorough society man, full of *bon mots* and compliments for the ladies and shrewd comment for the men. Next winter we shall probably hear of his house in Washington being one of the most delightful at the capital. He is enough of a diplomat to know that the first duty of a diplomat is to make himself agreeable, and he will doubtless strive to do so, and succeed without much difficulty, for it doesn't take a great deal to please Washington society as it is now constituted. A few dinners, balls, &c., and the thing is done.

V.

Baggage Smashing.

A contemporary suggests the formation of "a society for the prevention of cruelty to trunks." There can be no doubt that our common carriers and porters have their patience sorely tried by the enormous and unreasonable size of the trunk of the period, and the savage delight which takes possession of the breast of the professional baggage-smasher when an opportunity for vengeance occurs may be pardonable, but let them spare in their wrath the small trunks of the unfashionable traveling public. It's a melancholy spectacle to see a poor bachelor's luggage dumped on to the pavement and the contents tumbled out for the inspection of a lot of unsympathizing wretches who are grinning at the revelation, but the shock to the nerves of a modest, shrinking young fellow when a lady's trunk is broken open and the "airy nothings" of silk and linen dazzle and bewilder him, is more than a man without cast-iron sinews can stand.

VI.

Our Southern American Readers.

We have to acknowledge the receipt, from Hon. E. Rumsey Wing, U. S. Minister to Ecuador, of a copy of the Panama Star, a sprightly paper published half in English and half in Spanish, containing a paragraph on Quito, from this column. We are gratified to see that the editor of that Spanish Central American organ should have found any information in the "Round-About" about a neighboring country which he had not had access to before. Minister Wing gives us the following diplomatic and musical news from Lima:

"Ha habido en estos dias un *gran movimiento consular*. El *exequatur* de Mr. Lagravere como viceconsul frances en Cerro de Pasco ha sido cancelado, reemplazandolo Mr. Augustus Steel, que es, ademas, viceconsul britanico. Mr. St. Charles ha recibido el *exequatur* de Consul frances en el Callao. Mr. John Ansdell ha sido reconocido viceconsul interino de S. M. B. en Arica, durante la ausencia de M. George Nugent, que se ha ido, con licencia, a dar un paseo a la tierra natal. El capitan Clay Smith viene de Consul de los Estados Unidos a Tumbes. No quiero cerrar esta carta sin hablar del brillante concierto de aficionados que tuvo lugar el martes ultimo por la noche en el Club ingles del Callao, promovido por Mr. Leslie, ex-Secretario del Club i algunos otros caballeros. Los artistas eran casi todos ingleses. El exito fue completo i es de esperarse que no nos quedemos en este ensayo."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

DR. BELL's hanging gardens are in bloom.

AN Indiana girl of 11 has applied for a divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO is threatened with Chinese printers.

EIGHTEEN fans are necessary to a Swawatogah outfit.

A. T. STEWART's income return for 1869 does not reach $100,000.

WHIPPING the baby is considered sufficient ground for divorce in St. Louis.

THE trouble about being a newspaper writer in Louisville is that the Evansville Courier has to be kept in copy, too.

MRS. STOWE attributes the premature decay of teeth in America to the use of caustic alkalis in bread.

A MAN in Newport, R. I., shed tears and spouted poetry at a shot-tower, supposing it the Perry monument.

A CHICAGO tourist's young eaglets that he brought home from Kansas turn out to be grown up buzzards.

CHATTANOOGA proposes to ring in her 1,500 Chinamen when she makes her census report. They will be on hand shortly.

A YOUNG acrobat at Fond du Lac, having in the course of a summersault alighted in a boiler of hot tar, has abandoned the circus business.

THE Second Baptist church of Wilmington has expelled Elder Davis, for: "First—Leaving his wife. Second—Lying on Elder Rickman. Third—Joining the New Street Church, Cincinnati. And then when we called after him he refused to come."

A DUBLIN journal of the 18th of June announces: "The last act of the Mexican tragedy is about to be played. The unfortunate Empress Charlotte is dying; and even the sorrowing members of her family must look forward to this sad last scene of all as a happy release.

DON FERNANDO DI BRAGANZA COBURG, of Portugal, Prince Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, Count d'Eu, and Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern, a Catholic officer of Hussars in the Prussian army, have refused the Spanish crown. It will now be offered to Red Cloud (Makpialutah), of America.

WE shall have nothing more to do with legacy stories. The Mobile Register's tale of Harry Miller, the son of H. Clay Miller and heir to ten millions, has exploded, and the Register's bills for advertising the "patent gas-burner of superior merit" are gathering dust in the den of an oblivious attorney of Gotham. It should have known that no son of an H. Clay Miller could inherit anything but the iniquities of the paternal "H. Clay."

IT seems that President Grant does not have a very august opinion of our Congressmen, however. Not long ago, in conversation with a prominent Nashville Republican, he inquired why it was that a great State like Tennessee should be represented by such a sorry set. He thought there were better men here than Jerusalem Smith and Cadet Butler. After the November election, however, his Excellency will not have further cause of complaint in this matter, as not only Smith and Butler will be elected to stay at home, but all the rest of them. The question arises whether the President will be any better satisfied with Tennessee when he sees eight Democrats marching up the capitol steps, in December, as representatives of this State, instead of the eight loyal men who now answer at roll-call.—[Cor. Cin. Com.

JOHN S. FISKE, Jr., the American consul at Leith, whose name is connected with the last popular scandal in England, is a native of Watertown, N. Y., and is thirty-two years old. He was a student of Williston Seminary, entered Yale College in 1859, and graduated in 1868, and became a private tutor for boys in or near New York City. The Springfield Republican says: "He was called 'Sister Fiske' in college for the excessive effeminacy of his habits and manners; made pretensions to a special love of literature, and wrote poetry occasionally; but no one who ever knew him intimately in his college days could have recommended him for a Government appointment unless they cared less for the Government than for him. The scrape into which he has got himself seems to be the very natural result of the character and habits that he exhibited in his college days."—[World.

THIS quiet, almost secret, burial of Charles Dickens, in Westminster Abbey, before 10 o'clock in the morning, in the presence of only fourteen persons, is complained of as a grievance. Had the day been known, a vast crowd would have been gathered from not only the metropolis, but all England. When it became known that the body of the great novelist had thus privately been placed with those of Johnson, Addison, Macauley, Southey, Campbell, Gray, Garrick, Sheridan, Cumberland, Handel, visitors poured into the Abbey and gathered around his last stately resting-place. The grave was protected by a railing, and its sides were draped with black cloth, to conceal the coffins which almost touched that of the latest comer. Monuments will be erected to him, no doubt, but few men have less needed one. Mr. Elihu Burritt, who still resides in Birmingham, proposes to make a collection of the first newspaper announcements of Mr. Dickens' death, in all countries, and extracts from the sermons in which mention was made of him on the following Sunday.—[N. Y. Times Cor.

TEN YEARS AGO.

The True Story of the Election of a President for the Southern Confederacy.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

WOOD COTE, MISS., June 17, 1870.

The COURIER-JOURNAL of the 15th instant contains an extract from the second volume of Mr. Stephens's History of the War, which calls for some comment. The passage alluded to is in these words: "Toombs was to have been chosen President, but failed through a singular misapprehension on the part of representatives of other States, who had understood that he had refused to have his name put forward. There was some misunderstanding likewise concerning Howell Cobb's being the choice of Georgia. By accidental complications Mississippi had the first choice, and chose Jefferson Davis, leaving Georgia the second, which resulted in the Vice Presidency of Mr. Stephens."

There is great error in this statement, unintentional no doubt, and induced to some extent by the modesty of Mr. Stephens, which makes him unwilling to give that prominence to himself which really belongs to him.

I was at the time a member of the Provisional Congress from Mississippi. Believing that Mr. Davis was the choice of the South for the position of President, before repairing to Montgomery, I addressed him a letter to ascertain if he would accept it. He replied that it was not the place he desired; that, if he could have his choice, he would greatly prefer to be in active service as commander-in-chief of the army, but that he would give himself to the cause in any capacity whatever. That was the only letter, of which I have any knowledge, that he wrote on the subject, and that was shown to only a very few persons, and only when I was asked if Mr. Davis would accept the Presidency.

I intend no injustice or disrespect to any of the gentlemen named, but I am sure Mr. Stephens was himself the first choice of Georgia. There was no electioneering, no management on the part of any one, each voter was left to determine for himself in whose hands the destinies of the infant Confederacy should be placed. By a law as fixed as gravitation itself, and as little disturbed by outside influences, the minds of members centered upon Mr. Davis.

After a few days of anxious and intense labor the provisional constitution was framed, and it became necessary to give it vitality by putting some one at the head of the new government. Then Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, approached me and said that it had been the wish of that State to make Mr. Stephens President, but he (Crawford) had become satisfied that it was the wish of all the other States that Mr. Davis should be assigned to that position. He then asked me if Mr. Stephens would be acceptable to the Mississippi delegation as Vice President. I replied that I believed he would be their choice. Without any effort on the part of the friends of either, the election was made without the slightest dissent. Of the accidental complications referred to, I have not the least knowledge, and always thought that the election of Mr. Davis arose from the spontaneous conviction of his peculiar fitness. I have consulted no one on the subject, and have appended my name only to avoid resting an important fact upon anonymous authority.

ALEX. M. CLAYTON.

Letter from Hon. J. B. Beck.

[From the Harrodsburg (Ky.) People.]

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1870.

P. B. Thompson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 21st this morning, and I confess I was somewhat astonished to find that you are unadvised as to the position I occupy relative to the Congressional nomination. When you are in doubt, the fair presumption is that most persons are. I will therefore state fully and frankly my position, and, as you suggest, you may make it public.

After my second election to Congress I said repeatedly that I was not a candidate for a third term, and would not seek another nomination, and this spring I published a card to my constituents to that effect. I supposed, of course, that would close my connection with the approaching canvass. In that I was mistaken. My, perhaps too partial, friends in many parts of the district insisted that I should be again nominated, notwithstanding what I had said and written, and the resolutions adopted at several meetings were communicated to me in terms exceedingly kind and complimentary. The first I received, if I mistake not, were from the county of Lincoln, which I answered, stating in substance that, while I desired in good faith to retire, I was in the hands of my party, and if, under the circumstances, I was nominated I would make the race. I now regret that I did not request the publication of that letter as a reply to all my friends. About the same time I received a letter from Hon. E. C. Marshall, asking me to inform him as to my position, which I did at once. Mr. Marshall also suggested the propriety of having a poll opened at the August election to ascertain the wishes of the people as to who should be their next candidate, to which I readily assented, so far as I was concerned, without at all seeking to invade or interfere with the recognized province or authority of the Democratic committee to adopt such course in that matter as might to them seem best. I assumed, of course, that Mr. Marshall would, after writing to me for information, read my reply when he saw fit to comment on the position I occupy. Your want of information would indicate that he has not generally done so.

You will pardon me if I take the liberty to state the reasons which induced me to decline being again a candidate, and those which compel me to accept a nomination if my party so determine. As you know, I had never held an office of any sort till I was elected to the Fortieth Congress. Circumstances made it proper that I should seek a renomination, which I received without opposition. Of course nomination and election by overwhelming majorities to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congress were synonymous terms. After my second election I felt that I had no right longer to stand in the way of a number of gentlemen who desired the place, and who from their age, position and party services might properly complain if I sought longer to postpone the gratification of their laudable ambition. The district had done all, and more than all, for me that I had a right to ask or expect, and desiring at any rate to return to the practice of my profession, I said to all who asked me that I was not a candidate for the next term.

Some time last fall, one or more of the newspapers of the district, acting doubtless on erroneous information, announced that I had stated that I would refuse a nomination by my party even if it should be tendered to me. The "True Kentuckian" and the "Observer" immediately corrected that statement when I advised their editors that I had never said, or intended to say any such thing. I should have regarded such a statement as a wanton insult to my district, after I had twice sought the place at their hands. I could not tell them in advance, when there was no sort of necessity for it, that I had fully gratified my ambition by their kindness when no struggle was necessary, and that I would not again serve them, no matter what complications might arise which, in their opinion, might make it proper to call on me. I would regard such a position especially wrong when, as now, by the enfranchisement of the negroes it requires, as we all know, the utmost harmony in our party to insure success.

I see by the newspapers and the letters of friends, your own among others, that the two gentlemen now in the field devote a good deal of time to attacking me, my position, my past record and political opinions. Of course I am not advised of their exact charges or specifications. I can only say that I have truthfully stated my reasons, motives and position to you, as I have to others before; and while I have painful evidence in the unfortunate controversy which sprang out of the Burbridge embroglio of the readiness with which interested parties interpret or understand statements to suit their purposes, in this, as in that, in which I was sought to be involved, I assume that my constituents will believe me when I tell them what the facts are, so far as I am concerned, and I am willing to rest there.

I never knew any good to result from men on the same side quarreling, and fault-finding with each other in the face of an opponent who can only be overthrown by the earnest and combined efforts of all. I never have and never will seek to obtain place or influence by making war on men of my own party. The people of the district know us all, and if they do not they can get information from disinterested friends. Nor do I propose to be howling on the back track, or facing an enemy with my head turned over my shoulders, looking backwards to see if I cannot discover some defect in the past opinions of my associates. I understand that the people of the district are not interested in personal strife; their only object is to ascertain who can most certainly beat the Radicals and at the same time faithfully represent them in the next Congress. If they are satisfied that either of the gentlemen now before them, or if any other gentleman in the district, can do these things more surely, better, or as certainly and as well as I can, I hope and trust they will nominate him, and he shall have my most cordial support.

One other matter before I close. I have seen it stated that I am charged with being too intimate with Radicals, and not true to the interests of the Democratic party, and therefore unworthy of support. The first charge is simply silly and ridiculous. I was not sent here to quarrel and fight. I am neither a bully nor a blackguard. I seek to maintain a position of usefulness to my people which I could not long hold if I neglected the ordinary courtesies due from one representative to another. I seek to combat principles, not men, and always propose to accord to my adversaries the same right to maintain their opinions that I exact from them, without making that difference the ground of personal abuse.

The other charge is a serious one, and if it is true, I ought not to be here. But it is utterly false. I may not, in every instance, have voted as I would after mature reflection and examination. In the whirl and hurry of business, questions are often sprung upon us on which we are required to act without a moment's warning. I may sometimes have voted wrong, and doubtless have; but never on a party question that I am aware of. I have furnished the daily Globe, the official record of Congress, in some form or other, to each of the newspapers in my district, Democratic and Republican, and I have failed to observe it if any of them have made complaint as to any of my official acts; and I am on the record on nearly every question. I am, as you know, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, certainly one of the most laborious in the House. Also on the Committee on Reconstruction and the Sub Committee on Disabilities, as well as on the Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph. I have never been absent from my post a single day during either Congress, and have never missed a single meeting of a committee unless two met at the same hour, and some one of them meets every day except an occasional Saturday, and frequently at night. I have taken part freely, perhaps too freely in very many of the important discussions before Congress, and have, to the extent of my ability, furnished my own speeches and those of others to such of my people as I could obtain the names of, so that they might judge of the soundness of my views and the correctness of my opinions. No complaint has been made; indeed, I am sure none has been thought of until now. I am not aware that I have neglected the private interest of any man in my district whether Democrat or Republican when applied to render him any service. I do not mention these things in self-commendation, nor with a desire to influence any person to urge my renomination, but I feel it to be due to myself, when my position in the party is assailed, to state the facts and appeal to the record, as I could to every Democrat in Congress from Kentucky and elsewhere, in contradiction of all such charges or insinuations. I can appeal, too, with confidence, to every disinterested man in the district to sustain me in saying that I have not, either directly or indirectly, sought to have my name brought before any convention or submitted to the people in any way for a renomination. I regret that the notices I have seen in the press and the letters I have received render it necessary for me to say even this much in my own behalf. I would have been glad if my name had not been again suggested, but such action has been taken as leaves me no choice but to say that I am in the hands of my party; and while I will neither be mortified nor disappointed, but be glad, if another is selected to take my place, I will do all in my power to represent faithfully the district if I should be nominated and elected.

Very truly your friend,

JAMES B. BECK.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

Shooting of an Alleged Slanderer at Memphis by Miss Maria Banks.

[From the Memphis Sun, 30th.]

Yesterday afternoon the whole community was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement by the rumor that a woman had shot and killed a man in the store of Van Pelt & Gibson, on Main street. The facts, as we gather them, are briefly these: The man is well known in this city by the name of Gus Banks, a river pilot by profession. He was standing in the doorway of the above-named store, when the woman, who gives her name as Miss Maria Banks, came up to where he was standing. He asked her if she had been looking for him. She replied "yes." He then told her to "walk in here," at the same time starting to turn in the store. Beyond this what passed at the fatal interview is unknown except to themselves. They walked to the end of the first counter, and commenced talking. One of the proprietors of the store, thinking they were customers, advanced near where they were standing, but soon perceived, from appearances, that they had come in for a private conversation, when he returned to the rear of the store. In a few moments his attention was attracted by a shot. On looking toward the parties, he saw the man in the act of falling, and the woman still firing. Four shots were thus fired before any one could interfere. In a few moments deputy sheriff Stewart was on the ground and took the woman to the station-house, where she was treated with the utmost kindness. While this was being done, the wounded man was conveyed back to the center of the store and

HIS WOUNDS

examined. It was found that every shot had taken effect, either of which was fatal. The first ball entered the forehead and penetrated the brain; the second entered the throat and lodged in the back of the neck, and the other two entered the left side. In a few moments Drs. R. W. Mitchell and J. P. Rogers were summoned. At a glance they both said the man was dying. The

PISTOL USED

was a breech-loading, four-barreled, improved patent, silver mounted, pocket size. About 9½ o'clock last evening the Sun reporter, after gaining permission of Chief O'Donnell, in company with Captain Athey and Mr. Featherstone, the turnkey, visited the murderess in her cell for the purpose of getting

HER OWN STATEMENT.

We found her seated in a chair, apparently in deep thought, her head resting upon her hand. She appeared much the same as she did on the street before the shooting, not even had she removed her hat. In a window, within reach, was her parasol. Upon making known our business, she first stated emphatically that she had no statement whatever to make, but after a few seconds' conversation with the officers as to the propriety of the same, she requested them to retire. After their departure she seemed more communicative.

THE WOMAN'S VERSION OF THE AFFRAY.

She then stated that she had known Banks ever since childhood; in fact, they had attended the same school when but five years of age. She had always liked him, as well as his family. He had attempted to gratify his lust upon her, and, when she refused to submit to his wishes, he had threatened to kill her. Failing, he had gone off and slandered her. Day before yesterday they had met at a lady's house, for whom she had done some sewing, when some words passed between them, and he struck her, and finally choked her. Subsequently she had learned that he had said much derogatory of her character. She then armed herself, and started on his track. When she found him she asked him did he tell certain parties certain things. At first he attempted to evade the question, but finally acknowledged that he had. She asked him to go to those parties and retract. He refused to do so. He then again threatened to kill her, and put his hand in his pocket, when she drew her pistol first and fired. Here we quote her exact words: "I knew the first shot was fatal, for I took deliberate aim, and had I my time to go over again I would do as I have done. I feel sorry for his sisters. Apparently he was a quiet man, but it takes a woman to find out a man. Do you think they will hang me? I don't care to live now. I never thought I would be a murderess; I have a little daughter; please do not give my real name for her sake. I was crazy to-day, and felt like everybody knew it. I wish somebody had heard our last conversation." After passing a few other words we signified to the turnkey that we were ready to depart.

HER PREVIOUS HISTORY.

She was born and raised in Memphis, and has two sisters residing in South Memphis. About four years ago she married and moved North, but for eighteen months past she had been residing in the city. She is now a widow with one child.

HER APPEARANCE.

Apparently she is about twenty-five years of age, rather prepossessing in appearance, and from manners and conversation would appear to have been raised and educated a lady. She talks reluctantly, but with perfect ease. Her countenance bespeaks much reflection, and calm but firm determination. This morning she will have a preliminary examination before a magistrate.

A CINCINNATI CRUMB.

Report of the Joint Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade on the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle, 30th.]

This committee, after hearing the claims of this new route to the South from its President, Mr. Z. F. Smith, and Mr. Allen, both of Kentucky, to-day submitted the following report to their respective bodies:

In order that the claims of this company may be fully understood and properly appreciated your committee deem it necessary and proper to give a concise statement of the route proposed, the results already accomplished by the company, its prospects for the future, co-operative enterprises, etc., as furnished by the President, Mr. Z. F. Smith, and the agents of the company now in this city, with whom they have been in consultation.

With Cincinnati as its northern terminus, it is proposed to run a main trunk, under a charter from the State of Kentucky, from or near the point where the Short-line road crosses the Kentucky river, through the counties of Henry, Shelby, Spencer, Washington and Marion, to the town of Campbellsville, in Taylor county, and thence to branch along the most practicable routes in the direction of both Nashville and McMinnville to the State line. From the junction with the L. C. and L. railroad to Lebanon, Ky., the distance has been ascertained to be 74 miles, and from Lebanon to the State line, on Big Laurel creek, 96 miles, making the total length of line across Kentucky 170 miles.

From surveys made by Captain Chiles and other engineers, the whole distance from Cincinnati to Nashville by the proposed route of this road is estimated at two hundred and eighty-eight miles, which can be reduced fifteen miles by going directly to Nashville. And from Cincinnati to McMinnville the distance is about two hundred and eighty miles, by which route a more direct and shorter road than by Louisville can be had between Cincinnati and Chattanooga, which can be reached directly by building about seventy miles of road—if, in the future, it should be deemed expedient to extend from McMinnville, one of the objective points of this road.

During the last week the Danville & McMinnville Company has been consolidated with the Cumberland & Ohio, by which the latter has acquired $630,000 additional with which to construct south of Campbellsville toward the State line.

In regard to the resources of the road, the committees have been informed that county and private subscriptions amounting to $2,600,000 have been obtained in Kentucky along the Nashville route, independent of the $630,000 above stated on the McMinnville extension in Kentucky, or $17,000 per mile across Kentucky to the Tennessee State line, besides which large means and resources have been guaranteed in Tennessee to extend the road to Nashville. To complete the extension from the Kentucky line to McMinnville, $16,000 per mile have been obtained from State aid, county and private subscriptions in Tennessee.

Surveys for location are being made, and it is proposed to put one hundred miles, at the beginning of the junction with the L. C. & L. R. R., under contract for construction at the earliest practicable moment; and the committee are informed that within that length of line $2,000,000 have been already subscribed, with $300,000 additional safely calculated upon, which is an amount to construct the road bed, masonry, bridges, &c., and leave a considerable cash balance to be carried forward to the account for iron, &c.

From the foregoing it evidently appears that the company has accomplished large and important results within a limited period of time, and that the Cumberland and Ohio road is already upon such a foundation as to give strong assurances that its entire programme will ultimately be carried out; and while it is not under the control of our city, yet the committees do not hesitate to say that it offers to Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport almost invaluable benefits and advantages, and therefore they most cordially commend it as eminently deserving of patronage and encouragement at the hands of our citizens, and cannot conclude this report without expressing the earnest hope that the assistance asked for, $1,000,000, will be promptly and cheerfully given.

At the request of the representatives of the company, the committees recommend that the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade each appoint a committee of three to advise and confer with them as to the best mode of obtaining subscriptions.

C. W. Rowland offered the following:

Resolved, That the joint report of the Committee on the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad be adopted, and that the President of the Chamber of Commerce be authorized to appoint a committee of three to confer and advise with representatives of the road. Dr. James Crutcher and James L. Allen, Esq., now in this city, said committee to act with a similar one to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

The President of the Board reserved the announcement of the committee until to-morrow.

JOHN IN AMERICA.

The Depraved and Debased Mongolian Blood—Dangers of Celestial Immigration.

[From an Undelivered Address by John Swinton—N. Y. Tribune.]

The deepest dividing line between men is that of race. Deeper than politics or religion—deeper than the cotemporary differences of laws or manners—are the depths and differences of race. It enters into the elements of the blood; establishes itself in the forms of the bones, expresses itself through the material and size of the brain. It is related to the last results of existence, experience and action. It is at once the beginning of history and the summing up of history.

The people of the United States are of the white European race, the Japhetic stock, from which have sprung the Germanic, Celtic, and Latin varieties—all immediately related to each other by historical terms—all growing side by side for thousands of years, and all developing a progressive civilization through the changes of time. We have in the South an African race, and in the West an Indian race; but the life, genius, and power of the American Republican is with the European race which has been overspreading it during the last two centuries. Neither the negro nor the aboriginal element has to any appreciable extent affected the blood or the characteristics of the dominant American people. All that here exists is owing to this white race, and is the work of this race, which is the best based and best built, the strongest and soundest, the dominant and predominant, the most aggressive and progressive race in the world. Its forms of civilization, governmental polity, social life and morality are here established—we have hoped permanently. With this race, under these conditions, the Republic has grown great in all the powers, forces and splendors of modern civilization.

There is reason to dread the result of the infusion and transfusion of the Chinese, Mongolian or yellow race with the white American race. The Mongolian blood is a depraved and debased blood. The Mongolian type of humanity is an inferior type—inferior in organic structure, in vital force or physical energy, and in the constitutional conditions of development. On this point all anthropologists and ethnologists are agreed. Now there is not the slightest doubt that if the influx of the Mongolians is permitted, they will gradually incorporate themselves with the blood and being of the country. Chinese immigration is almost wholly of the male sex; and no one will believe that after these people have settled in our towns, have been engaged in our great industries, and have enjoyed the opportunities of association, they can be compelled to refrain from the intermixture which will result in the growth of a half-breed Chinese-American type. It is a suggestive fact that the first organized bodies of industrial Chinamen have been taken to the State of Massachusetts—a State in which, as we are often told, there is a vast preponderance of the female element of the population, and from which we constantly hear of schemes for equalizing the numbers of the sexes. I make no comment on the fact, preferring to leave others to draw such deductions as they please. But can we afford to permit the debasement of the American race-types by intermixture with an inferior race? Can we afford to permit the transfusion into the national veins of a blood more debased than any we have known? Can we afford to offer the opportunity for this sort of mongrelism? If there be any truth whatever in Darwin's scientific theory of Natural Selection, it must be admitted that a nation like ours would run a fearful risk from the degradation of its race-existence. We have never had any intermixture with the Indian; and, though the negroes number one-tenth of our population, the fact of intermixture has been but local, and as partial as to be quite inappreciable. It was through the presence of the negro race in our country that we were plunged into the only great struggle and trouble we have had since our national existence—a trouble which we have not yet got over, and will not soon be relieved from. In the Spanish colonies on this continent the European (Latin) race mingled with the Indian and the African; and we need nothing more than the direful and dismal history of Mexico and Central America as a commentary on the fact. The Mongolian or Yellow race is as radically different from the European or White race as the Red race or the Black race; and from such limited data as are within reach, we have reason to believe that intermixture with the one would be quite as degrading and destructive as intermixture with either of the others.

Primarily, then, on the ground of race, profound and all-covering, I object to the continuance of the Chinese influx to America.

Chinese and European Immigration.

It is a question whether the introduction of the Chinese into Massachusetts will not have a damaging effect on our European immigration. So long as the Mongols were confined to the Pacific slope, or, at most, extended to some Texas and Alabama railroads, their advent into the United States was not of a nature to alarm the European laborer. But when he sees these new-comers brought to places where they must be face to face with him on his arrival in America, and knows that they have been imported because they will work for smaller wages than he gets in Europe, and understands that, as water seeks its level, the tendency of Chinese labor is to reduce the rate of American wages to a coolie standard, it is almost certain that he will think twice before venturing to our shores. Some may say if he does not the coolie will; and were nothing but the lowness of wages to be considered this might be an argument; but the welfare of the country demands attention to other considerations, and an influx of heathen Mongols, effete, nerveless, unoriginal, is no recompense for the check to the immigration of the Irishman, the German, and the Swede.—[World.

Admiration for John.

[North Adams correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

North Adams is somewhat surprised at the interest which its local sensation has excited in the outer world, and looks with amazement at the flock of metropolitan reporters, scarcely less strange than the Chinese themselves, who have been attracted into its pleasant valley. The Crispins are of course unconverted; but the general sentiment of the townspeople, and of the observers from abroad who have come to look at the Orientals, is that of admiration for many of their traits. The cheapness of their labor, now that its good quality is demonstrated, especially strikes the New England mind, trained as it is to calculations of economy; and there are those, whose opinion your correspondent highly respects, who predict that the way will be opened under the Hoosac, that the sandy barriers of Cape Cod will be dug away, that the next great railroad across Massachusetts will be built, all within the next ten years, and all by Chinese labor.

A Negro Cadet Sure.

[From the N. Y. Sun, 30th.]

It is finally settled beyond all question that we are to have a negro cadet at West Point, as James William Smith, the colored boy from Columbia, S. C., has passed the examination and gone into camp with his white comrades. The feeling on this subject at West Point, and through the country, has become intense. The officers and professors at West Point do not express their feelings freely, but properly maintain a discreet official reticence upon the exasperating question. Not so with the cadets, however. They are outspoken; and their feelings, as expressed to our reporter before the result of the examination was known, were so deep and solemn as to seem comical.

☞ The Boston Herald has this: "It is said that M. Veret, the Bishop of Savannah, Georgia, in a speech at the Ecumenical Council the other day, spoke eloquently against the dogma of infallibility, declared that all the bishops who voted in its favor would be guilty of sacrilege. The majority met this imputation with protesting cries, and the clamor became so furious that the President Legate rang his bell and called on the speaker to retract the expression. Supported by Monsignor Strossmeyer, the Bishop of Savannah refused, maintaining that he was entitled to express his conscientious opinion. He said he was a citizen of a country where every opinion was free, and that, trained in freedom, he would preserve his independence even in the Ecumenical Council. Monsignor Senestrey, Bishop of Ratisbon, spoke with equal force, but in more guarded language, against the dogma, affirming that he expressed the sentiments of the vast majority of German Catholics. The sitting broke up in great agitation."

☞ A few days ago a house of ill-fame in Detroit was entered by a man of middle age and serious countenance, who informed the women that he intended to offer up prayer for their spiritual welfare, and proceeded to do so, dropping on his knees. The inmates of the house, not desiring his devotional services, took advantage of his position and rolled him out of doors. But there their triumph ended. Rising to his feet he rushed back into the house, striking out vigorously with the carnal weapons of nature in a style that would have done credit to the prize-ring. Having by such knock-down arguments cleared a space he again knelt down and finished his prayer. The astonished sufferers by this development of muscular Christianity subdued into silence, heard themselves described as sinners and stated in prayer with a plainness befitting the occasion.

☞ The Run of Cutch is the name of a curious region in India. It is a level plain, one hundred and fifty miles long, and saturated with salt, and so firm that the hoofs of horses and camels make scarcely any impression upon it. It is so flat that a heavy fall of rain makes a vast slop, which is blown about on the surface until it evaporates. At certain seasons the wind blows the tide from the Indian Ocean in upon the plain, and covers it to the depth of one or two feet. There being absolutely no land marks, caravans and travelers frequently are lost; and to guard against this peril a beacon fire is regularly lighted on the side of the hills of Cutch by a Mahomedan family who live there, and to whom has decended the religious duty of guiding the wanderers over this remarkable desert.

☞ The other day, in Washington, a dramatic critic said that the *soubrette* of a certain theatre was "exceedingly loud." She immediately got on the rampage, and waltzed around to the newspaper office, armed with wrath and a whip about the size of a white oak stave. A scene was avoided, however, by singular presence of mind on the part of the critic, who told her that the writer of the obnoxious paragraph had gone on a little trip to China, and wouldn't return in seventeen years.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1870.

Money is active, and the demand fully as large as the banks are willing to provide for. The rates of discount for good paper are 8 to 12 per cent. Other classes cannot be quoted, as they are exceedingly irregular.

EXCHANGE—Is a little more active, but the supply is so abundant that we quote 1-10 discount buying and par selling.

GOLD—Is coming in in small lots, but the number of sellers is increased. The most of the gold trade, however, is in Government coupons. Gold opened at 112¼ and closed at 112⅛.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110⅞	111⅜
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are weaker and quite dull with us.

Five-twenties, 1862	114¾@115½
Five-twenties, 1862	111 @112
Five-twenties, 1864	111⅞@112¼
Five-twenties, 1865	111 @112
Five-twenties, new issue	110⅝@111⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	110⅝@111⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	110⅝@111⅛
Ten-forties	107⅛@108⅛
Cy 6's	112⅞@113⅛

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117⅛	118	115⅝	..	2⅜
" '62	111⅛	111¼	112	¾	..
" '64	111⅛	111¼	112⅛	⅞	..
" '65	111⅛	111¼	112	⅞	..
New issue	113⅛	114	111⅛	..	2⅜
" '67	113⅛	114⅛	111⅛	..	3⅜
Coupons '68	113⅛	114⅛	111⅛	..	3⅜
10-40 coupons	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..	..
Cy 6s	112⅞	111⅝	113⅛	½	..

NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

[Hoyt & Gardiner's Circular.]

NEW YORK, June 29, 1870.

Government bonds advanced sharply to-day, 6's selling at 113⅛ against 112⅛ at the early call of yesterday. This advance is but natural, in view of the immense disbursements of interest and dividends on the 1st of July, and the large investment demand likely to arise therefrom. The old issues of 5-20s and the 10-40 bonds, being now relatively the cheapest bonds, are likely to attract the largest share of dealing after the payment of the July coupons on the 1881s and new 5-20s.

Gold has been steady at 111⅛@111⅜. The firmness in sterling exchange imparts tone to the market, yet the speculative feeling is still strongly in favor of a further decline. The bids for the Treasury gold amounted to $2,990,000 at 111@111.26; and the $1,000,000 was awarded at 111.51@111.56.

The stock market has been quiet but strong under the general impression that the currency bill, as reported by the Conference Committee, which is being considered to-day, and which is obnoxious to Western and Southern members, stands but little chance of becoming a law at this session.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are not stirring with much life, but we heard of an important sale of Elizabethtown and Paducah 8 per cent. bonds. Merchants' Bank stock is in demand, and there was some demand for city 6 per cent. bonds.

The old and well-known house of Hunt & Macaulay, New Orleans, acting for an English house, have recently negotiated the Louisiana State loan for $3,000,000, and the eight per cent. five-year levee loan for $3,000,000. The new bonds were sold at 72¼. The operation is regarded as a good one for all parties.

TAXES.—It is worthy of remark that the Senate of the United States were sufficiently brought to their senses to vote down the tax on incomes. This was evidently the result of the emphatic and repeated protests of the people. This tax was odious and infamous, and was tolerated as a war measure; but the Senate, in its greed for money, committed the egregious mistake of restoring the tax on gross receipts, on legacies and successions, in all amounting to about $18,000,000. The restoration of duties on sugar, teas, and spices is probable. This is strictly in keeping with the whole history of Radical legislation. Rights are wantonly wrested from the people, and restored reluctantly. The nation has borne these outrages patiently for years, but the probabilities are increasing that a new theory of governmental finances must be inaugurated. It is, says the Commercial List, now universally conceded that this large surplus is not wanted, that it is a constant temptation to extravagant expenditure, and that sound economy requires that it should be used to remove from industry the hindrances which still embarrass it. But, as before remarked, it is too late in the session for a careful and thorough revision of the whole revenue system. The internal revenue and tariff laws are too complicated, and the interests affected are too numerous to be acted upon in detail. At the next session the wants and wishes of the people will be better understood, when we hope to see the whole revenue system adjusted upon some general principle of financial policy, and by the application of general rules not to be departed from at the demand of isolated interests.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—The efforts that are being made to force up the price of grain must inevitably prove disastrous to some one. That it is entirely speculative there is little doubt. The crop prospects are, all things considered, in the highest degree encouraging. The wheat harvest has commenced, and in a few weeks will be ended. It is hardly possible that any serious disaster can befall it. The corn crop now gives promise of a wonderful yield. The hope now is that the vast abundance which the West will have to spare will find its way promptly to New York. If this should be the case, we may anticipate great activity in every branch of business. The New York Bulletin, in referring to the matter, says:

"It is well for the grain trade of the country that the Western banks have at last come to understand that their interests and those of the grain speculators may not always run in the same direction. Perhaps there has been no branch of speculation conducted with so little intelligent regard to the natural conditions of the market as Western operations in breadstuffs. Year after year dealers have held back supplies toward the close of navigation, with the vain hope of advancing prices, the result having been that they have had to carry a large amount of produce which would otherwise have been carried by Eastern dealers, and that when navigation opened the rush of grain depressed prices below the figures at which they could have realized at the close of navigation. Now they carry the folly so far as to attempt to carry over heavy accumulations into the harvest, imagining that Eastern dealers know nothing of the immense supplies in the West, and that they would be so foolish as to buy at any price dictated by the Western speculators. The folly in the present case is heightened by the fact that, at the Western ports, the receipts of wheat are largely in excess of the shipments. The following statement shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at the five lake ports for the last three weeks:

Week ending	Receipts, bush.	Shipments, bush.
June 18	1,396,000	1,024,000
June 11	1,500,000	1,140,000
June 4	1,545,000	782,000
Total	4,451,000	2,946,000

It will thus be seen that the stock of wheat at the western ports has increased 1,505,000 bushels within the last three weeks. With this process in operation, it is not surprising that the stock of wheat now in store in Chicago should be 1,984,000 bushels, against 517,000 bushels a year ago, and the stock of corn should be 2,183,000 bushels, against 1,054,000 at the same time last year. To speculate for higher prices in the face of such a condition of supply, is the most reckless courting of disaster, which the Western banks could only be expected to discountenance. It may be questioned, however, whether the banks have not deferred this action too long, and whether the liberality of their late discounts may not bring upon them losses upon paper which they now hold. The Chicago Tribune has the following judicious remarks upon the condition of the local grain trade and the action of the banks:

"The new harvest will soon be upon us, and yet there is a probability of its finding us with warehouses filled with the old crop, and local capital still locked up in it. If we expect to be prepared to handle the new crop, it would require that, from now until new grain begins to come in liberally, the shipments of wheat and corn from this city should exceed the receipts by about 300,000 bushels per week. Instead of doing this the receipts, up to the present time, have steadily exceeded the shipments. This is the view that bankers take of the case, and they have seldom been more unanimous in urging upon holders of grain and whisky the necessity of getting rid of some of the overstock by shipping it off. At Milwaukee, also, the banks find themselves overloaded with wheat collaterals, and with a similar prospect in regard to the coming crop; and, as we hear from there to-day, are discouraging speculation as much as possible."

The New York World of the 28th ult. says:

"The grain speculators here and in the West will do well to consider the danger of their position in forcing prices higher than Europe can pay. The advance thus far has checked the exports of grain to the loss of the country. While the grain crops in France and Great Britain are unpromising, those in Eastern Europe are everywhere highly satisfactory. The London Times of June 15 has the following in regard to this matter:

"With reference to the harvest this year in Austria and Hungary, the Austrian Minister of Commerce states in his report that the prospects in the East of Europe are everywhere highly satisfactory, more especially in Hungary, Galicia, and Bohemia, and that should no untoward event happen the yield will be such as to lead to a very large export trade. On the other hand, the accounts from Western Europe are far from satisfactory, particularly those from France."

In order to facilitate the transmission of grain from Eastern Europe to France, the railway companies interested in the traffic between France and Austria-Hungary at Prague have resolved to reduce the freight for grain from Pesth to Paris via Cologne. The London Times of June 16 has the following in regard to this:

"At a meeting of delegates from the French and South German railway companies interested in the traffic between France and Austria-Hungary at Prague, it has been resolved to reduce the freight for corn from Pesth to Paris, via Cologne, as has previously been the case via Kehl, to admit Dynamit in the international traffic, to grant a reduction in the freight of cotton sent from Havre, and various other reductions, to secure the transport for their lines."

The traffic on the New York Central and Lake Shore roads is about 60 per cent. more in tonnage than last year. The cheapest that the New York Central has carried freight is $40 a car, while on the Erie road they are charging as low as $1. Commodore Vanderbilt is of opinion that the New York Central can carry freight as cheap as the canal, and the company has ordered thirty-five new locomotives to be used in the business of competing for freight with the canal. The Lake Shore Company has ordered 1,500 new cars, and is about to build a new double track of line to meet the requirements of its greatly increasing business.

PROVISIONS IN NEW YORK.—The World of the 28th says:

During the past week the leading articles of the hog product have been offered with greater freedom, and the market subjected to some little pressure, the result of which has been a falling off in prices and at times a show of animation. The movement, however, was almost exclusively speculative, in view of "paper" stock, on which engagements were falling due, but no idea of forming any important corner for this month appears to have been entertained, owing to the extensions, turns, settlements, &c., still resorted to in order to keep contracts out until the latest possible moment. The modification of values does not scare the call from consumers in the least, and the impression made upon the accumulated stocks is imperceptible. Buyers will operate through absolute necessity, and not before, and under the circumstances cost is of little consequence, as the resale of goods has in nine cases out of ten been already provided for. The coming month, it is hoped by many, will show a much better *bona fide* demand, and work off a considerable portion of the stocks at comparatively full values, but if this outlet is not opened the impression is that it would be well to stand from under, particularly as those hogs out West appear to be making a strong daily show of arrivals at the principal points of receipt, and ice for packers' use is cheaper there than here. We last week referred to an accumulation of city mess, and have since learned the amount to be nearly or quite 3,000 bbls, the value of which owners themselves can hardly decide upon, owing to the almost utter impossibility of getting a bid. At to-day's market the movement of goods was again very light, and all changes in value in buyers' favor.

PROSPECTS OF THE HOP CROP.—The information we are in receipt of from various portions of the great hop district of this State, after sifting conflicting reports and statements, leads us to the adoption of this opinion—that the acreage, as compared with last year, may be reduced from one-seventh to one-sixth; that the yield per acre, so far as may be estimated from present indications, bids fair to equal that of last year. The little enemies of the vine have made their appearance in most yards, to a greater or less extent. What damage may result to the hop crop as a consequence, is at present all "guess work." One thing is more than probable, if not absolutely certain: we shall have hops to export, and the price of American hops will in a great measure depend upon the foreign demand.

The Utica Herald says: "Reports concerning hops in Madison county are not very encouraging. Grubs are very troublesome there. These pests eat off the vines in the ground, and the best of yards are suffering from their depredations. Complaints of their ravages come in from every quarter. It is also stated that the vermin during the past two days have appeared in countless numbers on the leaves of the plants in most yards, and should the present warm weather continue, until the hop appears, the worst results are feared. Farmers in that section are said to be becoming thoroughly disgusted with hop-raising. From Lewis county, also, advices regarding hops are unfavorable. The prospects of even a fair crop in that section are unpromising. Hops are in fair condition between Knoxboro and Rome."

Our reports from those counties are less damaging, and the condition of the vine in Otsego may be more favorably reported.—[Cooperstown Journal, 23d.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river, (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	377	[illegible]
Butter, pkgs	16	..
Bacon, casks	19	65
Bacon, tcs	11	284
Bagging, pcs	50	310
Bale Rope, coils	..	3
Cement, bbls	..	600
Cheese, pkgs	..	56
Candles, bxs	..	4
Coffee, bags	15	96
Corn, bags	..	..
Coal, bush	..	2025
Cotton, bales	252	235
Dried fruit	8	10
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	15	43
Feathers, bags	85	7
Eggs, bxs and bbls	8	..
Flour, bbls	176	376
Furniture, pkgs	204	241
Hides, bdls	273	144
Hay, bales	..	99
Hogs, head	..	..
Horses, head	23	19
Iron, pig, tons	45	78
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	2253	566
Lard, tcs	15	69
Lard, kegs	29	13
Malt, sks	240	10
Merchandise, pkgs	454	782
Mules, head	..	..
Nails, kegs	3	50
Oats, sacks	14	..
Offal, sks	..	..
Potatoes, bbls	6	60
Pork, mess, bbls	..	2
Rags, sacks	68	91
Rice, casks	..	8
Sugar, hhds	..	3
Sugar, bxs and bbls	50	85
Salt, bbls	70	17
Seeds, bags	22	..
Shingles, no.	..	2000
Tobacco, hhds	280	184
Tobacco, boxes	26	154
Whisky, bbls	148	135
Wheat, sacks	227	..
Wool, sacks	68	72
Woodenware, pkgs	83	349

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market was quiet to-day, with light transactions. We quote at $2 03@2 05 in bbl lots.

APPLES—Early varieties are coming forward liberally, and the market is well supplied. Prices are declining. We quote at $2@4 per bbl on arrival.

BARK—Chestnut oak commands $11@12 per cord on arrival.

BALE ROPE—Stocks are light, and we quote prices nominal at 8@8½c per lb.

BEESWAX—Is in good demand at 28 to 30c per lb.

BAGGING—Dealers report the market unchanged in every respect. Firmness is the distinguishing feature, and manufacturers are not pressing stocks upon the market. The question of supply is occupying the attention of dealers, and is one which planters may well take into consideration. If the cotton crop reaches 4,000,000 bales prices much above present quotations are likely to prevail, and even for 3,000,000 bales a deficiency is apprehended. We continue to quote 2-lb Kentucky hemp at 29½@30c, 2¼-lb flax at 30@31c.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied with country butter, and prices are irregular, ranging from 10c for common to 20c for choice on arrival. The weather is so warm that but little butter is offering in good order. We note sales 300 lbs cooking at 13c.

CORN MEAL—Bolted meal is in good request at $1 00@1 05 per bushel, loose. Kiln-dried is firm and in light supply at $5 00@5 25 per bbl.

COFFEE—Prices are steady and stocks are ample. Rio commands from 18 to 24c for common to fancy grades.

CORN—The market is quiet, with light stocks on the market. Prime to choice shelled commands $1 08@1 12½ per bushel, sacks included. Ear corn rules steady at 90c@$1 per bushel from store and on arrival.

COTTON YARNS—The market is steady, with light sales. We quote No. 500 at 16@18c, No. 600 at 14@16c, and No. 700 at 12@14c per dozen.

CHEESE—Ohio factory is in fair supply, with sales at 12¼@13¼c per lb. Western Reserve is quiet and nominal at 12@13c per lb. We note sales 75 boxes factory at 13c.

COTTON—There is profound quiet in this department. Stocks held here are light and buyers anticipating still lower figures, are purchasing sparingly and only to supply pressing wants. We quote:

Middling	18¾
Low middling	17¾
Good ordinary	17
Ordinary	13 @14

CEMENT—sales to-day amount to 800 barrels, at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

CANDLES—The market is moderately active and prices are well maintained, and a shade higher. We quote full weight star at 17@18c; 12-oz at 13@14c, and 11-oz at 12@13c. Tallow candles at 13@13½c.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal and we note sales of 500 doz at 13@14c.

FLAX SEED—Is in demand, and prime to choice lots command $1 75@2 00 per bu.

FEATHERS—Are in fair request and good to prime lots command 70@75c per lb.

FISH—Prices are lower, and we quote mackerel: No. 1 medium at $20; No. 1 kits at $2 75@3; No. 2 at $1 90@2 25; and No. 3 at $1 50@1 75. We quote white fish at from $6 50@8 25 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FLOUR—A fair local demand characterizes the market, and prices are steady. We note sales of 400 bbls assorted grades at quotations:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 50
Extra family	5 50@6 00
A No. 1	6 00@6 75
Fancy	6 75@7 75
Rye Flour	5 25@5 75

GINSENG—Is steady at 55@58c for prime lots.

HAY—Is in light request, and timothy sells at $18@20 per ton. We note sales of 42 bales choice timothy at $19 50 delivered.

HEMP—Is firm, and prime to choice rough dressed commands $180@200 per ton.

HIDES—Are in good request and prices rule steady. We quote dry flint at 17@19c per lb, dry-salted at 14@15c per lb, and green-salted hides at 8@8½c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—As yet but little is doing in ties. Stocks are ample, and we quote at 6@7c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices rule steady with ample stocks, and a fair demand for the season. We quote common bar at 3½@4½c, nail rod at 9@9½c, cast steel at 20@25c, American blister at 11@12c, German at 12@15c, iron and steel plow slabs at 9@10c, and iron and steel plow wings at 6½@12c.

LEATHER—Prices are undergoing no quotable change. Oak and hemlock sole sells at 30@41c, and harness at 40@42c per lb.

MALT—Is in fair request and steady. We quote fall malt at $1 30@1 40; spring $1 @1 10; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is in fair request and stocks are ample, including all the popular Va. and Ky. brands. Virginia brands range from 62c to $1 15 per lb; Kentucky brands from 63 to 75c per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—A fair demand for sirups prevails, and sales are made at from 50c to $1 per gal. N. O. molasses is in light supply and we quote at 90 to 95c for barrels and half barrels.

NAILS—Are unchanged. We quote 10d and 40d nails at $4 00@4 25. Cut spikes are held at $4 25@4 50 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ¼, $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ⅜-in. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—The market is well supplied, and a fair demand is reported. We quote bran at $17 00@18 00; shorts at $20 00@21 00; shipstuff at $25 00@26 00, and middlings at $30 00@31 00 per ton.

OILS—Linseed oil is in good request and firm at $1 12@1 20 per gal. Lard oil is steady at $1 15@1 30 for Nos. 1 and 2. Coal oil is held at 26@28c.

OATS—The market is quiet at prices which have prevailed for several days. We quote in bulk at 60@62c per bushel, and 65@68c sacks included.

POULTRY—Is steady, with ample receipts of chickens. Spring chickens command $2 50@3 60 per dozen in lots on arrival, and old $4 00@4 25 per dozen. We note sales 20 dozen at $3.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in good supply at $2 50@3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet, with a limited consumptive demand, and an entire absence of speculative inquiry. Prices are a fraction weaker.

MESS PORK—Is in light demand at $30@30 50 in round lots and on orders, though in some cases sales are made at $31.

BACON—The market continues dull. We note sales to-day of 17 casks clear rib sides at 17c. We quote clear sides at 17½@18c; clear rib sides at 16¾@17c: shoulders at 13½@13¾c.

BULK MEATS—There is scarcely anything doing in bulk meats, and prices are weak. We quote clear sides at 16@16½c; clear rib sides at 15½@16c; shoulders at 12½@12¾c.

LARD—Is unchanged. We quote tierce at 17@17½c; keg at 18@18½c.

RYE—Is quiet, with light receipts. Sales are made at 90c to $1 05 per bush on arrival and from store.

RICE—Rangoon and Carolina rice is held at from 8 to 9c per lb.

STARCH—Is steady at 6½@7½c for standard brands.

SOAP—Prices rule firm, with liberal sales by manufacturers and jobbers. We quote No. 1 German soap at 8@8½c; No 2 at 7c and rosin soap at 6@7c.

SHEETINGS—Have declined. We quote standard brands at 13½@14c.

SUGARS—The market is weaker, with a good demand for all grades. We quote New Orleans at from 10½@12½c for common to choice grades; hard standard 14@15c; soft refined from 12½@14¼c; molasses sugar 9@10½c; Demerara 12@12½c, and Porto Rico 10½@11½c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices rule steady at 8@8½c for tallow, and 7@7½c for the various grades of grease.

TIN PLATE—Is in good request and steady. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$12 00
I. X., 10x14	15 00
I. C., 14x20	13 00
I. X., 14x20	16 00

WOOL—Is unchanged, and the market is dull. We quote unwashed at 28@31c, and tub-washed at 42@45c per lb on arrival.

WHEAT—The market is steady. We quote Mediterranean at $1 16, amber $1 15, and white $1 20@1 25 on arrival. Sales from store are made at 10 to 15c advance.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is steady at $1, tax paid, with sales to-day of 50 bbls at quotations.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The receipts to-day amounted to 280 hhds, and the sales to 174 hhds. The market rules quiet. All tobaccos in keeping order are in good demand at full prices, but soft and unsound grades are weak and declining.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 34 hhds: 12 hhds Breckinridge county new lugs, $5 30 to 7 80; 4 hhds Breckinridge county new leaf, $8 40 to 11 75; 5 hhds Hancock county new lugs, $5 20 to 7 70; 2 hhds Adair county new lugs, $6 50, 6 70; 1 hhd Adair county new leaf, $8 90; 7 hhds Warren county new lugs, $6 50 to 7 80; 3 hhds Warren county new leaf, $8 50 to 8 80.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 31 hhds: 12 hhds Warren county lugs and leaf, $7 to 12 25; 7 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf, 6 40 to 8 20; 4 hhds factory, 6 10 to 8; 3 hhds Hart county lugs, 6, 6 20, 7 50; 1 hhd Henry county lugs, 6 20; 2 hhds Green county lugs and leaf, 6 50, 9 30; 1 hhd Allen county lugs, 6 10.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 40 hhds: 2 hhds leaf from Graves county, $10 25, 10, 9 30; 10 hhds frosted from Ohio county, $5 55, 5 25, 5 40, 5 55, 6 00, 5 30, 5 75, 5 70, 5 80, 5 80; 6 hhds lugs and frosted Crittenden county, $6 55, 5 55, 7 50, 6 90, 6 80, 6 30; 22 hhds low leaf, lugs and frosted from Green river, $6 30, 6 55, 5, 5 80, 5 85, 7 00, 7 75, 7 40, 7 75, 7 20, 6 50, 6 60, 6 25, 6 50, 6 40, 6 85, 5 75, 6 25, 5 20, 6 00, 5 70 [illegible].

The BOONE HOUSE sold 18 hhds: 7 hhds Daviess county leaf, $10 75, 11 25, 9 00, 9 30, 8 50, 9 80, 8 80; 6 hhds Warren county lugs and leaf, 8 10, 9 20, 7 00; 3 hhds Green county leaf, 9 00, 8 00, 10 75; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs and leaf, 6 70, 8 80, 6 50.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 53 hhds: 2 hhds Green county leaf at $10, 8; 1 hhd Green county lugs at 7 60; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at 9, 8 20; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at 6 40, 5 95; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs 6 60; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at 7 80; 8 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and frosted at 7 30, 6 40, 5 50, 5 70, 5 80, 5 10, 4 90, 4 80; 1 hhd Hardin county leaf at 9 90; 4 hhds Daviess county leaf at 8 60, 8 90, 8, 7 80; 7 hhds Daviess county lugs and frosted at 7, 6 90, 6 70, 6 60, 6 40, 5 50, 5 40; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at 9 90; 3 hhds Henderson county frosted common leaf at 6 40, 6 80, 5 50; 2 hhds black fat at 8 40, 7; 1 hhd Ohio county common leaf at 7 90; 4 hhds Ohio county lugs and frosted at 7, 6 80, 5 90, 5 75; 1 hhd Illinois leaf at 9 40; 9 hhds Illinois lugs and frosted at 7 10, 6 80, 6 20, 6 20, 6 20, 5 80, 5 70, 5 70, 5; 1 hhd Woodford county common leaf at 7 20; 1 hhd Woodford county lugs at 5 50.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1870.

There is nothing new that has transpired in the live stock market for the past three days, and in making up our live stock report for the week ending this evening, we may report that the market has been well supplied with all classes of stock.

CATTLE—The supply has been equal to the demand except for strictly fancy grades. This class has been in light supply, yet there have been enough of choice to extra to meet the wants of the local trade. The markets East are overrun with common grades, while fancy grades or tops are in light supply, and when offered for sale meet with purchasers at remunerative prices. Louis Bilig has been very industrious the past week, and has bought and shipped to the New York market 150 head of choice beeves, weighing about 1,400 pounds average. They were bought and weighed here, and cost from $6 75 to 7 25 per cwt gross. We may remark that there are buyers here who would readily buy all the good stock offered at round prices, while the common grades are hard to sell at any price. This has been a hard week on drovers, and we do not expect to see as hard a market for months to come. Nearly all the stock that has been put on the market has been sold, and what stock may arrive for Monday's market will find an open field to operate in, and we believe that the bottom has been reached for the present, and look to see drovers realize better profits in their transactions. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades consist of half-bloods and full-blooded Durhams that are smooth and fat, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. This class would readily sell at $7 to 7 50. Scarcely a No. 1 on the market. Good to choice consists of well-fatted steers, weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, such as are shipped East. They sell at $6 75 to 7. Good butcher stuff consists of fat cows, steers and heifers that are smooth, weighing from 900 to 1,200 lbs; sell at $5 50 to 6 50. Second quality sells at $4 50 to 5. Oxen that are fat sell at $4 50 to 5 25; rough sell at $3 50 to 4, and tailings sell at $2 50 to 3 per cwt gross. Fresh milch cows sell at $30 to 40 for common to good, and choice $50 to 60 per head.

SHEEP—The market is well supplied and prices are nominal. We quote for scalawag lots $1 to 1 50 per head; good fat weighing over 100 pounds sell at $3 50 to 4 per cwt gross. Lambs are in demand and sell quickly at $1 50 to 2 50 for common and choice to extra at $3 to 4 per head.

HOGS—The supply has been equal to the demand. The extreme warm weather has had a serious effect on shippers, and the depressed markets East caused a slow market here. We quote for light $7 to 7 50, medium $7 75 to 8, and choice heavy, weighing 250 pounds and upward, corn-fed, sell at $8 25 to 8 50.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	581
Sheep	1075
Hogs	481
Horses	23
Mules	31
Total	2,191

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—Receipts about the same as last week's receipts, with market ruling about the same on all grades. We quote for thin and inferior, 3 to 3¾c; common to fair, 4½ to 4¾c; good to the best grades of butchers' stuff, 5 to 5¾c, and for the best smooth, nice steers and heifers that have the big fat, 6 to 6½c. There are but few sales made at the last named price; none in pens unsold.

HOGS—Receipts are far short of last week's receipts, with prices ruling about the same, as the Eastern markets still remain dull. Our market feels the effect of it; and consequently our market is inactive, and hogs go slow. We quote at from 6¾ to 7¾c for stockers, medium and half fat, 8 to 8½c, and for the best heavy, well fatted hogs, 8¾c. There are but few sales made above the last named figures, and when there are, only to butchers in small bunches and of picked hogs. None in pens unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts some larger than last week. Market ruling about the same, good sheep selling readily at fair prices, while inferior is hard to sell. We quote thin sheep, by the head, $1 25@2, and by the pound for nice butcher sheep 3½@4½c. Lambs $1 75@4 per head, as to quality. But few left over unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—Receipts lighter. Some shipments south for feeding purposes and some to be put on the market. Market reports favorable for broke stock.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	193
Hogs	341
Sheep	431
Horses and Mules	53
Total	1,018

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:05 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
10:51 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.
my1 dtf

President Grant has signed the bill donating the long bridge over the Potomac to the Southern extension of the Pennsylvania Central railroad.

The railroad bridge at Beardstown, Ill., is finished. It is 1,065 feet in length, and, with the piling at each end, cost $300,000.

The Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis railroad has adopted the United States patent mail-catcher on all of the mail trains running on that road.

The fare from Louisville to all Eastern cities has been reduced. The rates yesterday from this city to New York were $19 50 and to Boston $22 50.

From the twenty-second annual report of the Mobile and Ohio road, just submitted to the stockholders, it appears that the receipts during the past year amounted to $2,115,286 93; operating expenses, $1,320,712 93; taxes and extraordinaries, $34,815 69; leaving $759,758 31 as net receipts. The equipment of the road has been increased meanwhile by 200 freight cars and 10 locomotives.

The Selma, Ala., Times says: "In answer to a question of our correspondent, whose favor will be found on the second page of to-day's issue, we are happy to state that the New Orleans and Selma railroad is all right, and that work has been commenced at this point and will be pushed forward rapidly. We are not advised of the number of hands at work, but we believe material of all kinds, iron, cross-ties, spikes, etc., is at hand for the first twenty miles of the road, and that the contractors expect to have that much in running order within the next two months. At that rate, our Orrville friends will soon be in hailing distance of the city, and instead of confining their readings to a weekly, will be enabled to get their papers fresh from the press every morning."

A Fort Scott paper speaks as follows of the race southward between the Missouri river, Fort Scott, and Gulf railroad and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad: "From latest advices, it would appear that the race between the Missouri river, Fort Scott, and Gulf railroad and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad is not at an end. Both of these roads have an unlimited capital, and both are anxious to push south with all possible dispatch. It is not unlikely that there will be two lines of road built through to the Gulf, but the one that gets there first will, of course, take the lead and have the choice of routes, which will be quite an advantage for either to secure over the other. The preliminary survey of the Missouri, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad has been so far South as Preston, on Red river, and we believe the survey is being extended still further South. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas road also has a surveying party out, but we have not yet learned the direction they have taken. It was the original intention of this company to extend the road to Fort Smith, but that idea has been abandoned, and they now look to a broader and more remunerative field of operation, and some point in Texas will eventually be the terminus of the road. The one is headed by Mr. Joy and Boston capital, while the other is backed by the Rothschilds. Mr. Joy is an old experienced railroad man, who looks far ahead, and, with the many advantages he possesses over the other roads in the Southwest, can outstrip them in the end. But the recent race down the Neosho Valley by comparatively new beginners has shown Mr. Joy that he must be on the alert or 'push,' or Parsons & Co. will give him some trouble. Both of these roads are trying to secure a strip of land to carry them through the Indian country. One will probably succeed, but which one is hard to tell. In the meantime both are getting nervous, and it is not unlikely that the race will be begun without any further franchise. The choice of the route is an object worth securing, and both corporations seem to appreciate it."

BANKING-HOUSE
OF
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
No. 16 Wall St., New York.

ADVANCES made to our customers at all times on approved securities at current rate of interest.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued bearing interest and available in all parts of the United States.

INTEREST ALLOWED on deposits subject to check at sight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the negotiation of new securities not known in this market, such as FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, and Bonds of Railroads under course of construction.

Gold, Government and other securities bought and sold on commission.

Jno. A. Gwynne. S. Fisher Johnson. Clarence S. Day.

je4 Sat-3dp

BEWARE

—OF—

BOGUS BUCHU!

PREPARED UNDER SPURIOUS NAMES.

WITH NO CERTIFICATES OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

Purchase the Genuine H. T. Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. Established upward of nineteen years.

CERTIFICATES.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparation extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and, after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. Banks, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars Would be Given for a Bottle, if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., December 1, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your Buchu has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your Buchu. I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, New Jersey.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward,
City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J. Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. Savage, ex-Mayor.
Frank La Ban, President of Council.
Wm. Richards, Clerk of Council.
Peter A. Banta, Councilman.
W. J. Brown, Councilman.
J. S. S. Melick, Councilman.
Lewis Hoff, Councilman.
J. B. Stryker, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY, Dec. 3, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF OVER 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, AND A GRADUATE OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

From the Principal Physician of the Sanitary Infirmary of the State of Louisiana.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, LA., April 29, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where diseases of the urinary organs existed) Helmbold's Extract of Buchu, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.

Yours respectfully, JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

Permanent Cure of Diabetes with Four Bottles.

HACKENSACK, BERGEN CO., N. J., April 26, 1870.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD.

DEAR SIR: I had been suffering for a long time from diabetes, and been under treatment for same by three of the most eminent physicians of this place, viz: Drs. Hasbrook, Hall, and Smith, without any apparent beneficial result. Having heard of your Fluid Extract Buchu, I concluded to try it, although I had but little faith in its curative properties. I am happy to state that, after taking four bottles of your Buchu, I am entirely cured, and deem it but my duty to you and the community at large to inform you of the fact that I have been permanently cured by your medicine, after having been informed by the three physicians above named that my disease was incurable.

Truly yours, JOHN H. WYGANT.

I respectfully refer to any citizen of Hackensack.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

John H. Wygant, being of the village of Hackensack, county of Bergen, State of New Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is true to his knowledge.

[Signed] JOHN H. WYGANT.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1870.

[Signed] JOHN G. KEARNEY,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York City and County,
38 Chambers street, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Established upward of 19 years.

PREPARED AT

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

ap8 d&w Wed&Sat&wcow

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES N. THOMSON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN H. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LOBAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily Courier-Journal mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. Nt.	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. Nt.
Cin. & Eastern	5:30 A.M. 12:30 5:30 P.M.	10:30	3:15	10:00 12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	8:00	9:30	1:00	8:15 12:00
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans	7:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M. 2:00 "	10:30 10:30	7:30 A.M. 2:00 P.M. 7:30 A.M. 2:00 P.M.	12:00
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.				
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	3:30			12:00
Bardstown Br'ch	3:00		3:00	
Lexington and Frankfort	11:00	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. F. Way Mails				12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6:00		9:00	
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)	3:30		3:30	
New Albany	5:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M. 1:00		1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			12:00
Shelbyville	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville St'g (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

TELEGRAMS.

Hugh Malone has been sentenced to be hanged at Utica, New York, August 19, for murder.

About 90,000 sheep are to be killed for hides below Santa Cruz. A scarcity of pasturage is the cause.

General Lee has gone North from Lexington, Virginia, and was joined yesterday at Charlottsville, by Hon. George H. Pendleton.

A fire at Buffalo yesterday destroyed the barns attached to Brown's Hotel, corner Michigan and Carroll streets. Loss $15,000, partially insured.

The California and Oregon railroad was opened to Chico on the 29th inst. with an excursion. The road will be finished in time for the harvest of the Sacramento valley.

The thermometer was one hundred and six at Omaha yesterday. Some of the workmen upon the new hotel building were prostrated by heat, and had to be carried away, and work suspended.

A terrible storm, accompanied by wind and lightning, passed over Denver, Colorado, yesterday afternoon. Hail stones as large as walnuts fell for an hour. It is reported that the corn is destroyed by the storm.

Three canal boats, with crews of seven men, and laden with leached ashes from Canada, for Oswego, N. Y., in tow of the tug Maria Melvin, were abandoned Thursday night on the lake in a storm. There is considerable anxiety for the safety of the boats and crews. A tug has gone in search of them.

Arrangements have been perfected between the city of Fort Scott, Kansas, and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad for the completion of that road from Sedalia, Mo., to Fort Scott in ninety days. The machine-shops are also secured for Fort Scott. A thousand men are now at work on the line, and the force is constantly increasing.

A tragedy occurred at Santee Agency, Nebraska, on the morning of the 27th ult. by the shooting of an Indian by Alexander Cook. It appears that Cook told the Indian to do a certain piece of work which the Indian was unable to perform. Cook said if he didn't he would shoot him. The reply was, shoot me, if you want to. Cook got a gun and the Indian bared his breast to Cook, who deliberately shot him through the head. The other Indians seized Cook's gun and shivered it over his head, causing instant death. The United States Indian Agent put the Indians under strong guard, to be delivered to the civil authorities.

Congressional.

In the Senate the House bill to change the time of holding the terms of the United States District and Circuit Courts of the Northern District of Ohio was passed. The House amendments to the bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, by Wisconsin and Fox rivers, was concurred in. The Atlantic and Pacific railroad bill was briefly discussed, and an ineffectual effort was made by Mr. Wilson to get a conference report. The tax bill was proceeded with, and the proposition to tax the interest on U. S. five per cent. bonds was rejected. The Senate reversed its former action striking out the income tax, and, on a reconsideration, voted to continue it till the end of 1872 at two and a half instead of five per cent.

In the House a bill was passed remitting and releasing all legacy and succession tax on devises and bequests made by Mother Vassar to Vassar College. The House voted to adjourn on Saturday until Tuesday. The Senate bill to grant the right of way to a road through the public lands in California was passed. Quite a number of private bills were passed. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to demand of the British Government under what pretense of right and under whose order the American fishing vessels are arrested and detained in the Straits of Canso, on their way to fishing grounds, by vessels flying British flags. The House funding bill was was adopted as a substitute for the funding bill.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Glover Skating Rink.

The season for skating at this rink is fast growing to a close. To-night will be the last but one during the present season that it will be open. There will be a splendid band of music on hand to-night as usual, and all the lovers of the science can have an elegant opportunity of spending a pleasant evening on rollers. Next Saturday night will positively be the last night of the season. We doubt not that there will be a large attendance to-night, as there is no other kind of amusement in the city at present.

The Chancery Commissioner Case.

A motion was made yesterday in the Chancery Court to set aside an order of last Friday referring a cause to a special Commissioner. The opposing counsel in the case consented that the order might be set aside. The Chancellor overruled the motion, and the attorney for plaintiff excepted. The Chancellor remarked that he could not perceive how the party could take an appeal, when both sides were in agreement, and suggested to the attorneys that they had better take time until to-day to consider what course they would pursue to raise the question. The Court again said that generally the proof must be all in before a cause would hereafter be referred.

We have understood from what we consider a reliable source that the Chancellor does not intend to attempt to deprive Mr. Smith of any legal right he has as Commissioner, or to refuse to allow him to perform any duty or work which by law he has a right to perform; but that, as he understands the law, he is not compelled to refer any cause to him for a report, but has the right to find the facts himself, or refer to a special commissioner to report the facts to the court. If he chooses to do the work himself no one has the right to complain. The only law on the subject simply requires the Commissioner to report in such matters as *may be* referred by order of court to him; but there is no law requiring the court to refer *any* cause to him, and any such law would be an absurdity, because it would strip the court of a portion of its judicial power.

Escape of a Prisoner.

Several days ago a man who gave his name as J. D. Duane was arrested by officer Gallagher as a suspected felon. He was presented before the City Court and held in $500 for one year, in default of which he was sent to the workhouse. At the time of his arrest he was in company with a woman who claimed to be his wife. Yesterday Officer Gallagher received a letter stating that the prisoner, whose real name is Dickinson, had escaped from the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., and that his wife was in East St. Louis. As Duane or Dickinson was suffering from disease he was placed in the hospital at the workhouse. Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, he by some means eluded the vigilance of the guard and made his escape. Early in the morning his wife sent him a clean shirt, and about 8 o'clock she was missing from her boarding house on the corner of Ninth and Broadway, and it is supposed that they fled together.

THE GREAT RACE.

The R. E. Lee Ahead of the Natchez.

Hardly an event for years has excited a more general interest in this city than the race between the steamers R. E. Lee and Natchez. The excitement extends to all grades and classes and large sums of money are being wagered upon the result. The previous Lee is the favorite at all odds, though the Natchez has many friends at the odds offered. The disclaimers of the rival Captains led many to believe that there would be no race, and not until yesterday was it generally believed that there would be one. It is fully evident that the boasters of Captain Leathers has at last induced Captain Cannon, against his better judgment, to "let the Lee out." Both boats are stripped for the race, and the best time ever made will be recorded. The marks set by the racers of other days will be moved up several pegs.

The departure of the gallant steamers from New Orleans Thursday evening was witnessed by thousands of people, and the excitement ran high. Both boats backed out at four minutes before five o'clock, and when they got under way the Lee was three minutes ahead. The Lee, up to the last advices, had gained steadily but slowly. Baton Rouge, one hundred and thirty miles above New Orleans, was passed by the Lee at 1:28 a. m., and by the Natchez at 1:38 a. m. At Bayou Sara, 165 miles from New Orleans, the Lee passed at 3:36, and the Natchez at 3:44, the former being 8 minutes ahead, a gain of 5 minutes in time. This makes the time of the Lee to Bayou Sara 10 hours and 36 minutes, and that of the Natchez 10:41. Natchez, 260 miles, was passed by the Lee at 10:04 a. m. yesterday, and by the Natchez at 10:18, making the time of the Lee to that point 17 hours and 11 minutes and of the Natchez 17 hours and 19 minutes. The Lee, it is said, lost 4 minutes taking fuel from a boat, and the Natchez 8 minutes in landing. The best time heretofore made to that point was by the Princess in 1856 in 17 hours and 30 minutes. Grand Gulf was passed by the Lee twenty-two minutes ahead of the Natchez, and the Lee left Vicksburg, 335 miles from New Orleans, at 5:35, and the Natchez at 5:55, a loss of 4 minutes to the Lee from Grand Gulf—this making the time of the Lee 24 hours and 39 minutes and the Natchez 24 hours and 59 minutes to Vicksburg. The best time ever made before was by the Natchez, in 26 hours. The next point at which they will be heard from will be Memphis, which will be passed this morning.

The Lee was built in this city and New Albany, and is three years older than the Natchez, and has been kept in such thorough repair that she may be said to be as good as new. She is three hundred feet long by forty-six feet beam, and thirty-six feet floor, and nine and a half feet depth of hold. She has eight very large boilers, which make all the steam she wants, notwithstanding the general opinion is to the contrary. Her cylinders, the largest high pressure ever built in the West, are forty inches in diameter, with ten feet stroke, turning a water-wheel of thirty-eight feet in diameter, with sixteen feet nine inches length of bucket, twenty-six inches wide.

The Natchez was built last year at Cincinnati, and is 307 feet 6 inches long by 43 feet beam, and 38½ feet floor and 10 feet hold. She has eight high-pressure boilers, making all the steam she can possibly work. She is propelled by two high-pressure cylinders, thirty-four inches diameter by ten feet stroke, and works a water wheel of forty-two feet and eleven inches in diameter, with fifteen feet seven and a half inches length of buckets, which are twenty-six inches wide.

Thus it will be seen that the Natchez is seven feet longer than the Lee—has three feet less beam and two and a half more floor. She has five feet eleven inches more diameter of wheel than the Lee, with fifteen inches less of bucket, which are in both boats the same width. She has the same length of stroke as the Lee, with six inches less diameter of cylinder, and carries about the same freight. Neither boat carries, we believe, any more than their custom-house measurement, which in the Lee is 1,407 tons. The Natchez, it is claimed, carries 1,500 tons.

THE PUBLIC WAYS.

A New Kind of Wooden Pavement.

Just now the most important subject to property-holders and those interested in the welfare and prosperity of Louisville is the remedy for the unsightly, miserable streets of our city, which, in every particular that is bad, are the peers of any in the country. Long experience has demonstrated the fact that stone pavements constructed as are those in this city are failures. Their cost, lack of durability and cleanliness as proven by actual experience have prepared the people for a change of some sort. The next material that presents itself is wood. This is objected to because of the great cost of first construction and repairs, and alleged lack of durability. The advocates of wooden pavements urge that the comfort and cleanliness of this kind of pavement fully offset the first two objections, and they claim that when properly constructed the wooden pavements are equally durable with the stone pavements.

From the little experience that our city has had in the matter, the public sentiment is at present strongly in favor of the wooden substitute, and ordinances have been passed for the reconstruction of several of the principal streets with the Nicolson pavement, the only kind of wooden pavement that has yet been laid down in our city. Two squares of this pavement has been laid down in Jefferson street, and so far has proved to be greatly superior to the limestone. The recent movement in favor of wooden pavement has attracted the attention of the different makers of wooden pavements all over the country, and a large number of bids for the new streets have been made.

It is undoubtedly the intention of the General Council to have made the best pavement, as regards cost and durability, laid down. The ordinances so far limit the sort of pavement to the Nicolson. This pavement has stood a fair, though not entirely satisfactory, test.

Yesterday Mr. Louis A. Welton, Secretary of the Ream Combination Sectional Pavement Company, of New York, arrived in the city for the purpose of exhibiting to the city authorities samples of that pavement. Invitations were extended to the various city officials to examine the samples. This pavement, it is claimed, is greatly superior to any wooden pavement now in use. Mr. Welton has with him a small model of a complete pavement and sections of full size ready for being put down. They were examined yesterday by a large number of gentlemen.

The pavement is composed of wooden blocks placed on end, as in the single block pavements. These blocks are of uniform size, being about ten inches in length, three to four inches in width and six to ten inches in depth, according to the amount of travel to which they are to be subjected, with the grain of the wood vertical. The blocks are formed into sections of about half a square yard in size before laying them in the street, being so arranged as to break joints, and are securely pinned together with wooden tree-nails (called by ship-carpenters trunnels), passing through the entire section, and striking each full block twice, thus securing every block from depression by a load, be it ever so heavy, and thoroughly guarding against upheaval by frost. The sections are laid in the street so as to again break joints one with the other, and, being groved on all sides for the reception of strong wooden keys, they cannot tilt, but support each other, thus relieving not only the individual block, but the individual section directly under the wheel from the burden of the load, and distributing the same over the whole structure, as in railroad truss bridges. Face grooves are cut into the solid wood, at the intersections of the blocks, for the admission of cement or concrete to afford the necessary foothold for horses, and to render the pavement water tight, which in this pavement can be done, causing it to resist decay many years longer than a water-soaked single block pavement. The pavement is laid either on a sand foundation, or, if desired, upon a board floor; but if boards are used, they should be laid transversely to the street, except over the course of sewers, where they should be laid longitudinally, to facilitate the taking up of the same. Special sections are laid in the gutters before each house or lot, at such intervals as may be desired, by the removal of which the entire pavement or any portion thereof can be taken up for connections with sewers or gas and water pipes, as well as for repairs to the pavement or its foundation, and again relaid, without loss of material or waste of time, and at a nominal expense, the work being done by unskilled labor and without calling upon the company; and it can be repeatedly lifted up for adjusting the foundation whenever the same shall be found to have settled. It is adapted for the laying of rails for horse cars, the combined sections affording a better foundation than timbers and sleepers, the expense of which, as well as half the weight of the rail, may thus be saved. The sections being manufactured in the shop before being brought upon the street, this pavement can be laid with unparalleled rapidity, and with little or no interference with travel. The simplicity of its construction, together with the great advantage gained by doing the work in the shop, instead of in the street, enables the contractor to compete, in point of price, with the single block wood pavements, while its perfect method of calking and drainage effectually protects the wood from rapid decay.

The above is a brief description of the pavement as gleaned from a hurried observation. Mr. Welton will be at room No 209, Galt House, to-day, and invites the members of the General Council and other city officials and property-holders to call and examine it.

STRAPPED.

Unpleasant Predicament of a Remnant of the Opera House Company.

On last Monday week several members of the Louisville Opera House Company (that was) left the city to visit Lexington to produce, for a short season, "Under the Gaslight." Mr. H. C. Bates was managing the business, and everything seemed to be going beautifully along, so far as the friends of the party in this city knew, and it was thought by some here that when the company returned greenbacks would be plenty with them. Yesterday afternoon, however, a letter was received by a person of this city from a member of the company saying they were all in Lexington (except one) awaiting transportation home, and that there was not a dollar in the possession of the whole party. The following persons are there from this city: Harry S. Duffield, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Partello, Miss Mortimer, Miss Read, Miss Le Compte, Mrs. Duffield. Mr. H. C. Bates was there, but at last accounts was in Cincinnati negotiating for funds to pay off the company. There is no doubt that the party did their duty well, but there seems to be a lack of appreciation on the part of the Lexington public for this kind of amusement, and of course the enterprise was a failure for want of patronage. It is to be regretted that more attention was not paid this company in Lexington, for they are all deserving people and should have been encouraged. Under the Gaslight as rendered by the Opera House company is undoubtedly good, and the failure of the enterprise cannot be attributed to lack of merit.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Jas. Nash occupied police station No. 4 all alone last night.

The Jefferson Circuit Court to-day will adjourn until Tuesday, July 5, 9:30 a. m.

The gutters on Jefferson street, between First and Second, are in a horrible condition.

Dr. John H. Callender, of the Nashville Union and American, was in the city yesterday.

The grand jury of the Jefferson Circuit Court has adjourned until Wednesday morning next.

Mr. J. M. Keating, of the Memphis Appeal, passed through the city yesterday on his way to New York.

The names of Wm. Hall, alias Poker Bill, and John Tyler, for grand larceny, were on the jail slate last night.

Frank McCann, for drunkenness and carrying concealed weapons, was alone in police station No. 1 last night.

A gigantic policeman playing a hoe-down on a venerable jewsharp was one of the sights of Fifth and Green yesterday.

There was a very pleasant hop at the Galt House Thursday night, in honor of the young ladies of Nazareth Female Academy.

E. E. Drumb, Esq., of the Cannelton Enquirer, the lively little newspaper just started at that place, is in the city on a short business visit.

Yesterday afternoon two small boys robbed the cash-drawer of George Kimball's grocery, on the corner of First and Gray, of $8, and made their escape.

The work on the sewer along Second street from Chestnut to Kentucky, is being pushed rapidly ahead. On its completion the Nicolson pavement will cover it.

The alarm of fire from station 68 last night was caused by a slight fire in a tobacco factory on Rowan, between Eleventh and Twelfth. The damage was very small.

Dr. J. W. Priest, who was thrown from his buggy some three weeks ago and seriously injured, has so far recovered as to be able to resume his professional duties.

The first of the irregular meetings of the Athenæum and Platonian Society members takes place this evening at 8 o'clock in the Athenæum Hall, Male High School.

The Farmers' Club will hold its regular weekly meeting this afternoon at its rooms over the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, on Third street, between Main and Market.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in Geo. Cole's coal-shed, on Green, between Center and Sixth streets. Fortunately it was extinguished before much damage was done.

Rev. J. M. Martin, D. D., will deliver a lecture at St. Patrick's Church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, on the question of Papal infallibility. A lecture on such a subject ought to draw a large audience.

On Monday last the Rev. George Frogh, agent of the American Bible Society of this city, and Miss Mary Colyer, of Carrollton, Kentucky, were married by the Rev. Mr. Southgate at the latter place.

The volume of the better class of Southern travel through here has increased very perceptibly within the past ten days, the Galt, Louisville, Willard and National hotels presenting quite a lively appearance.

The Wolf Kahn and Fishwanger case, which has been on trial before Judge Cofer since Monday, will probably be given to the jury to-day. Three arguments have already been made and only one remains to be heard.

Three little girls, from two and one-half to five years old, wearing white dresses with low necks and short sleeves, wandered from their home, corner of Fifth and Breckinridge, last night, and at a late hour had not been found.

The usual weekly display of fruits and flowers, under the auspices of the Kentucky Horticultural Society, takes place in the small hall of Masonic Temple this morning between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. At the close of the exhibition the various articles will be sold at auction.

During the wee small hours of Wednesday night the house of John Daugherty, on Preston street between Green and Lafayette, was entered by burglars, and a pistol and a watch and several articles of clothing were stolen. Yesterday a young man named Wm. Williams entered a second hand store and tried to sell the very same articles that Daugherty had stolen from him. Williams was arrested and put police station No. 2.

A horse attached to a spring wagon, belonging to M. Strack, ran away from the corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. It ran down Chestnut, and on the road ran against the curbstone, knocking the bed from the running-gear, and when at the corner of Second and Chestnut turned for the river. Reaching the river the horse leaped in and swam from Second to Fourth street, where it was caught. The running-gear, which was attached to the horse all the time, was saved in a slightly damaged condition.

Mr. C. P. Bledsoe, a son of Isaac G. Bledsoe, Esq., of Nashville, Tennessee, and a grand-nephew of that distinguished jurist and orator, Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, (who was one of the most brilliant men who ever represented this State on the bench and in the United States Senate), has come to this city to cast his fortunes with us. Mr. Bledsoe has formed a business connection with the well-known furniture manufacturing house of John A. Dickinson, 165 Main street. His large and influential connection in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas will make him a valuable acquisition, in a business point of view, to the house which has secured his services.

CITY BUSINESS.

Louisville Prospective Fall Trade.

We are gratified to know, and doubtless the trade to this city will also be, that our merchants and business men are anticipating an unusually large fall business, and are already making extensive preparations for the same. The wholesale houses of every kind will have full stocks at an early date, with a view of supplying in this market a large number of buyers who have heretofore bought East. Louisville has been unusually prosperous the past year, and the growing desire of the South to trade in this city, and the increased facilities for their doing so, has stimulated our merchants to keep large stocks and to sell at close prices. Among the new houses to open in this city soon will be an extensive fancy dry goods concern—a house long needed here. The city is indebted to Pittman, Berry & Co. for this enterprise, and we wish them, in common with all our merchants, great success. Mr. Geo. F. Pittman, though a native Kentuckian, lived many years in St. Louis, where he conducted a similar house with great success. His accession to our list of high-toned, accomplished and energetic merchants is an earnest of our growing prosperity. The other member of this firm, Mr. J. Taylor Berry, of the substantial and successful house of Walsh, Tapp & Berry, of this city, is well known to the trade as one of our most competent and pushing business men.

The Mexican Soldiers.

At the meeting of the surviving heroes of the Mexican war last night, over the Crystal Palace, there were only ten or fifteen members present. The committee, appointed to ascertain what kind of arrangement could be made with the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the transportation of the Louisville squad to Richmond on the Fourth of July, read the following letter:

To the Committee of Arrangements Old Soldiers of Mexico, Louisville, Ky.:

Gentlemen: We will run a special train of one coach to Richmond Sunday afternoon and return Monday afternoon, for four hundred and fifty dollars, or will run a special to Richmond on Sunday afternoon for two hundred and fifty dollars, and bring the party back on Tuesday's regular train, charging them regular rate of fare, which is $5 each.
Respectfully,
D. W. C. ROWLAND, Supt.

It was then laid on the table by a motion not to accept the terms, and a committee of three delegates, consisting of Messrs. Allen, Huber, and Leighton, were appointed to visit Richmond and represent Louisville, and all others who wished to go were privileged to attach themselves to the same committee. A motion was then made to adjourn, which prevailed.

Crab Orchard Springs—Grand Fancy Ball.

The grand fancy ball to be given at Crab Orchard Springs on Thursday, July 7, will be the event of the season in Kentucky. There are already there many charming ladies of this State and from the South, and we hear of many more in this vicinity who, with them, will be present on that occasion. We venture to predict that the toilets of the fair sex at that ball will exceed in style, richness and elegance anything of the kind ever seen before at a Western watering place. The attractions of Crab Orchard are gathering a large assemblage this season.

Accident.

About two o'clock on Thursday, as an eastward bound freight train on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad pulled out from Bagdad, Merritt Wilson, a brakeman, attempted to get on board, but missed his footing and fell under the train. Both of his feet were badly mashed and one of his great toes had to be amputated. He was taken to Frankfort for treatment. His family lives at North Benson.

Fire.

The alarm from station No. 28 yesterday afternoon was caused by the discovery of fire in the roof of a building on Market street, between Brook and Floyd, owned by T. L. Jefferson and occupied by Mr. Steller as a clothing store. The damage amounted to about a dozen shingles, and the fire was quenched before the arrival of the department.

United States Marine Hospital.

The following is the report of patients received, discharged, and died during June:

Total number of patients remaining	73
Total number of patients discharged	28
Total number of private patients	9
Died during the month	1

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, for the week ending July 1, 1870, as follows:

John Fischer to Louisa Lower.
Michael Collins to Mary Lee.
Peter Weis to Anna Kleinbenz.
Peter Hoock to Anna Meyer.
Ben. M. Mandeville to Annie M. Archibald.
Elijah Bobon to Mary A. Brawner.
Robert E. Miller to Annie E. Briner.
Harland Pollock to Sarah Ackley.
Rudolph L. del to Annie Eberle.
Wm. E. Ambrose to Josephine Clement.
David H. McAdam to Mary E. Smith.
Henry L. Hupe to Henrietta Doneck.

BASE BALL CHRONICLE.

Eagles vs. Invincibles.

The match game of base ball played yesterday afternoon, between the Invincibles and Eagles, at Cedar Hill, resulted in a victory for the "Little Eagles" by the decided score of 50 to 4, in a five-inning game. The Invincibles, having won the toss, sent the Eagles to the bat. In the first inning by good batting, and assisted by loose fielding on the part of their opponents, the Eagles ran up a score of 14. The Invincibles then came in and were quickly put out for two runs, when it should have been a whitewash. During this inning, Moss, while trying to steal from first to second base, fell nearly on second base and hurt his knee severely, notwithstanding which, he played through the remainder of the game. The Eagles made 34 scores in the second and third innings, and whitewashed their opponents easily. In the fourth inning Willie Osborn had his hand hurt while catching, and had to change with McCullough, who filled that position very acceptably, he taking a sharp foul tip from the bat before allowing it to touch the ground. The Eagles made 19 scores in the fourth and fifth innings to their opponents' 2, leaving the totals at 50 to 4. The best playing on the part of the Invincibles was done by Meriwether, Coleman, and Wheeler. The latter in left field missed all of the flies that came straight into his hands, but all of those he had to run for he caught. On the part of the Eagles Osborne, Bodley, Graham, and, in fact, the whole nine did excellent playing. Bayliss was here, there, and everywhere. Bodley, being slightly indisposed, pitched only one inning. Booth batted better than we have ever seen him, he making one or two home runs. Without further comment we give the

SUMMARY.

EAGLES.	O	R	B	T	INVINCIBLES.	O	R	B	T
Bodley, p	0	8	6	9	Wheeler, l f	3	1	1	2
Graham, 1 b	1	7	8	13	Hegan, s s	0	1	1	1
McCullough, 1 f	2	5	8	10	Moss, 1 b	0	1	2	2
Bayless, s s	1	7	6	8	Price, 2 b	2	0	0	0
Osborne, c	2	5	7	12	Hastings, p	3	0	0	0
Booth, 3 b	1	5	5	15	Taylor, 3 b	2	0	0	0
Truman, c f	5	4	4	5	Meriwether, c	2	0	0	0
Walworth, 2 b	2	5	5	10	Bridgeford, c f	1	1	0	0
Tyler, c f	1	4	3	4	Coleman, r f	2	0	1	1
	15	50	50	86		15	4	5	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	
Eagles	14	7	17	6	6	—50
Invincibles	2	0	0	1	1	— 4

Umpire—C. H. Gibson.
Scorer—Richard Long.

The Southerns, of New Orleans.

On Sunday last the Southerns, of New Orleans, played three match games of five innings each, losing one and winning two, as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	
Southerns	7	0	0	0	0	— 7
R. E. Lee	2	4	0	0	2	— 8

SECOND GAME.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	
Southerns	3	0	7	5	0	—13
Atlantics	0	2	0	0	3	— 5

THIRD GAME.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	
Southern	10	1	0	0	1	—12
Pelican	2	4	1	1	2	—10

The Southerns will soon start on a Northern tour, coming here on the steamer R. E. Lee on her next trip.

The following item is clipped from a late exchange:

A Buffalo wag gets off a base (ball) parody on "If this fair rose offend thy sight." He says: It is said that the White Stockings, of Chicago, recently presented Miss Ida Lewis—the famous Newport heroine—a costly pair of white stockings, fashioned curiously from a rare lace, with the emblems of the great American game elaborately wrought over them. The stockings—which were imported at an expense of some $500 in gold—were accompanied by a very artistically engrossed certificate of honorary membership of the club, and these verses:

If these poor stockings mar thy sight,
Drawn o'er thy feet so fair,
They'll blush to find themselves less white,
And turn *Red Stockings* there.
But if thy rosy lips they spy,
As kiss them thou may'st deign,
With envy they will lose their dye—
White Stockings once again!

According to one of our late exchanges, the far-off little republic of Switzerland has caught the base ball fever, and we read of a game being played at Zurich, a short time ago, by two clubs, called respectively the Brettaner and Decker clubs, in which the latter organization was successful by a score of 35 to 18, in six innings.

Bearman and Hooper are to be dropped from the Maryland nine, of Baltimore, for their poor play in recent games. The names of their successors have not yet been announced.

Joe Doyle, formerly of the Buckeyes, and well known in this city, plays first base for the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Ill.

New York, July 1.—At the game of base ball to-day for the championship, between the Atlantics and the Unions, of Morrisiana, the former scored 22 and the latter 11.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were made during the week ending July 1, 1870:

Emily D. Davison to David Frantz & Son, Second street south of Ormsby avenue, 100 by 190 feet	$3,500 00
J. P. McWhorter to Henrietta Fritz, Jefferson street between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, 60 by 133 feet	2,330 00
J. P. Vaughan to Jennie Mercer, Market street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, 30 by 196 feet	6,500 00
Thos. Slevin to Geo. Lambertus, St. Cecilia street between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, 30 by 180 feet	444 65
Theo. Harris to R. P. Lightburn, First street, 100 by 200 feet	2,400 00
Theo. Harris to D. P. Stark, First street, 150 by 200 feet	3,750 00
Thos. Slevin, &c., to Val. Fuller, Bank street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, 30 by 200 feet	600 00
Bank of Kentucky to Alex. M. Mackay, Franklin street between Jackson and Hancock, 105 by — feet	1,400 00
Jona Pearce, &c., to J. E. Mullen, Eighteenth between Walnut and Gray, 30 by 95 4-12 feet	737 50
John Ford to Joanna F. Collins, Seventeenth north of Duncan, 20 by 90 feet	900 00
Wm. H. Clark to Ed. E. Kirwin, Kentucky street between Twelfth and Thirteenth, 30 by 120 feet	750 00
J. B. Montgomery to E. W. Laniers, First north of Caldwell, 35 by 200 feet	6,000 00
E. W. Laniers to J. B. Montgomery, Brook street south of College, 60 by 200 feet	5,200 00
Thos. McDermott to H. W. Wilkes, Jr., Madison street between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, 60 by 200 feet	1,000 00
Catherine M. Smoot to Eng lbert Ruhl, Green street between Clay and Hancock, 35 by 204 feet	4,600 00
A. Borie to Harry R. Swann, Preston street, south of Oak, 25 by 150 feet	625 00
Charles Obst to Gustav Green, Jefferson and Twenty-first streets, 30 by 100 feet	1,000 00
H. G. Evans to W. M. Pratt, Chestnut street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 30 by 200 feet	1,052 00
Wm. Heffernan to Michael Pearson, lot No. 4, block No. 8, in Churchill's addition	555 00
Wm. Heffernan to Morris Brown, lot No. 5, block No. 8, in Churchill's addition	555 00
Phil. Rammers to A. Reutlinger, Gray street, between Hancock and Clay, 29 by 155 feet	1,800 00
Thos. Slevin, &c., to Jas. J. Gee, Rowan street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, 30 by 200 feet	750 00
R. D. Slevin to Henry Dent, Third street, north of Hill, 105 by 190 feet	2,415 00
M. J. Courts, &c., to M. J. Harding, Green street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, 30 by 80 feet	1,600 00
Colts Orm-by to E. D. Morgan, Fourth street, 15 by 200 feet	1,000 00
Dennis Burns to M. D. Rochester, alley between Fourth and Fifth, north of Kentucky, 30 by 110 feet	1,800 00
A. T. Fullerton to B. Hurst, alley between Sixth and Seventh and York and Lexington, 40 by —	1,100 00
Mary Haley to C. Kress, Grayson street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, 30 by 209 feet	750 00
D. Esselman to Barbara Goser, lot 12, square 4, Guthrie's enlargement, 50 by 177 feet	725 00
S. C. Snoot to E. W. C. Humphrey, Second street, between Jacob and College, 40 by 200 feet	12,000 00
C. H. Gardner to C. V. Erdman, Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, 90 by 161 feet	3,150 00
T. D. Butler to Ben. F. Alford, Alford street, 29 by 120 feet	290 00
Jos. Hall to J. H. Eddy, Broadway, between Hancock and Clay, 52 9/4 by 150 feet	1,349 00
Jos. Hall, &c., to F. J. Pfingst, Main street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, 70 by 195 feet	2,450 00
R. W. Papendick to Peter Bradus, alley between Third and Fourth and Market and Main, 15 by 46 feet	1,200 00
S. L. Nock's executor to P. Joyes, lots Nos. 9 and 10, sub-division of Hazlewood, Jefferson county	4,313 84
Benning & Speed to Pat. Foley, Oldham street, 30 by 170 feet	550 00

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, July 2.

The decision of Justice A. W. Monroe in the Harlord and McBride case gives general satisfaction.

No arrests recorded on the station-house slate yesterday. Policemen were busy enforcing the dog ordinance.

Our citizens will miss, the coming Fourth of July, the band of marshal music that awakened people from their slumbers at early dawn, on that day, in former years. Col. Sanderson left no one to fill his place.

We only found one person yesterday who offered to bet his pile on the Natchez. He gave, as his reason, that the Natchez would make better time in shoal water than the R. E. Lee, and hence would beat her to Cairo.

There was an extensive row among a lot of colored individuals on Upper Fourth street, on Thursday night. Officer Tom St. John will "pull" them this morning, and our worthy Mayor will dispose of their cases by the payment of fines at the usual rates.

There are accounts of heavy rains all around New Albany, but up to the present writing our citizens have been suffering for several days with the most oppressive heat, the thermometer running up among the nineties. At 8 o'clock last evening when this report closed, we were blessed with a glorious shower.

A gentleman informs us that he paid a visit to the dog-pound yesterday. Vatier, the keeper, had seventeen dogs on hand, and the work of slaughter will commence to-day. Some of the canines are in fine order, and he expects to obtain a large supply of dog oil. The weather is too warm for the manufacture of bologna.

Wm. Jones, Esq., the proprietor for several years of one of the New Albany shipyards, closed a contract with Captain Jabin, of Little Rock, Arkansas, for the building of a first-class ferry-boat for that point. Mr. Jones has the contract for the building of the hull and cabin, and Stucky & Co. the machinery. We did not get her dimensions.

The Ledger local suggests that a public dinner be given to Capt. Cannon and the officers and men of the Robert E. Lee, if he is successful in the trial of speed with the Natchez, free wharfage and the freedom of the city. This is a very good suggestion, but the river is falling so rapidly that there is no probability of the Robert E. Lee coming to New Albany the present trip.

The Ledger yesterday had the following items: "Dr. E. Newland is going on a visit to his friends in North Carolina. Judge W. Q. Gresham is expected to arrive home next week. The Mayor will order the firing of a salute on the morning of the 4th. The County Treasurer, Harbeson, of Harrison county, who received such severe injuries at the Depauw House on Thursday of last week, is recovering. Edward Hurnberger, of Clark county, was seriously injured by the upsetting of a wagon on Sycamore street, near the depot, on yesterday."

CITY FEATURES.

THIS DAY

Your Doom is Sealed!

To-morrow being Sunday, and Monday the 4th of July, the banks and nearly all business places will of course be closed, and hence very little if any opportunity will be offered to secure tickets in the *Grand Henderson Prize Scheme.* Now there hangs within your easy grasp fortune—affluence—princely wealth—independence and a life of regal ease. Let this chance slip, and it never occurs again. *Try your luck.* Why not? The Goddess of Fortune may have selected you for her *favorite child,* and would you stupidly ruin her choice? *Delay not* a single hour, but *go first* and make sure of a chance while a ticket remains. Tickets at Scott Glore's, Willard Hotel, Charlie Rufer's and Commercial Bank. Remember the *Grand Fortune Wheel* distributes $314,330 in prizes on the 4th of July at Masonic Temple.

Ho! For Paroquette Springs.

All who have not purchased tickets to the Home Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F., picnic had better do so to-day, as they are going off faster than the managers anticipated. The springs are in a pleasant locality, on the L. and N. railroad, and a more delightful place cannot be found near Louisville. The managers have spared no expense, and have done all in their power to make this a pleasant and agreeable affair. A splendid band of music has been secured. Refreshments in ample variety will be found on the grounds for the accommodation of all those who do not wish to carry baskets. Bring your wives, your sweethearts, and your children, and spend a pleasant day away from the dust and bustle of the city.

Make Up Your Clubs

for the Henderson Land Sale, and buy your tickets from W. Scott Glore. Book for Glore's club of twenty-five, opened yesterday.

Damaged Shirts.

French calico shirts, a little damaged, for 75 cents at the Universal Exposition.

Ring Toss, the New Game

for old and young. Sunday school picnics should have one on the Fourth. Price $3 at W. Scott Glore's.

A Five-cent Store.

The Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street. Five cents to one dollar—a separate department for each price.

Hear what an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.
Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects among his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he must confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

John Bardsley, No. 208 southeast corner Market and Sixth streets, is selling his entire stock of boys' and men's straw goods, Panamas, caps and new style ventilators twenty-five per cent. lower than any house in the city. Call and see.

Silk Hats.

The latest style just received at the well-known store of John Bardsley, No. 208 southeast corner Market and Sixth streets.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, July 1.

Mollie Williams, Nellie Williams, Hattie Baker, Carrie Hatton, Geo. Near, A. McKinney and Thomas Jackson, who were found about the city drunk, were fined $5 each.

Lord Isaacs, for getting drunk, was fined $5 and put under bonds in $100 for thirty days.

Mary Hobbs and Hy. Valentine were recognized to go before the grand jury for petit larceny.

Charles Murphy, cutting F. English: bond forfeited.

Hugh Mitchell, stealing $15; continued.

Robt. Rittenhouse, vagrancy; sent to the House of Refuge.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

A Suit Against Emily Page's Heirs.

John Gay vs. S. K. Page, administrators and heirs; A. H. Wallace vs. S. K. Page, administrator.

The court having considered the motion of defendants to remand these two cases is of opinion that the children of C. A. Page and Meriwether, the administrators of Emily Page, are necessary parties. The said Emily Page claimed to be the owner of the lots on corner of Market and Floyd and of the lot on Walnut street. By her will she devised her property to her surviving children, Charles A. and Ellen, and the children of her deceased son, Edward, to be equally divided, including advancements to each. One of the questions, and the main one, is whether the property mentioned was really the property of S. K. Page, held in secret trust for him, or was the property of Emily or C. A. Page; if Emily Page's, then it would pass by her will, and her devisees, and the administrators of her will with the will annexed, who have power to sell to pay debts, have an interest in that question. By her will, if C. A. Page should not elect—if his mind was restored—to charge himself with the value of real estate of which he held the title, but which she considered he ought to account for as advancements, he should not receive anything under her will. If he should not become capable of making this election, his children should, as they arrived at age, make the same, or also be cut-off. He has not elected, and is yet incompetent, and probably may never be competent; and if the election is not made the benefit of the will will be lost to him and his children. They are given time till they reach the age of twenty-one, and though the court will not make the plaintiff wait till they can elect, yet they have a right by themselves or guardian to be before the court and defend the contest's title. The court does not consider that C. A. Page's children have a present interest, but a contingent interest which they should be allowed to protect. Neither are they *lis pendens* purchasers. They do not stand in the attitude of parties taking a deed from a defendant *lis pendens,* but rather as devisees against whom a suit abated by death must be revived before the plaintiff can obtain a decree. The cause is remanded, and plaintiffs ordered to amend and make C. A. Page's children and Merriwether, administrator of Emily R. Page, defendants to the suit.

An Unequal Match Broken.

Johanna Warmuth vs. Andrew Warmuth. The statutory causes of divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* are not sustained. The proof does not show that defendant habitually, for six months, behaved as charged. Nor does his conduct, as proved, indicate such an outrageous and ungovernable temper as to endanger the life of the plaintiff or great bodily harm. But a decent woman, as the plaintiff is shown to be, ought not to be under the power of such a man as the defendant. It is, therefore, ordered that she be divorced from his bed and board. The court reserves the power to extend her more ample relief, if future facts justify the same. The defendant is adjudged to pay the costs of this suit, and a reasonable attorney's fee to plaintiff's attorney, and cause is retained for further proceedings.

Insufficient Evidence for Divorce.

Irene Haslep vs. Henry Haslep. The proof of abandonment is meagre. The witnesses simply say that defendant abandoned plaintiff without her fault, but do not state the source of their information or a single circumstance connected with the transaction. Their only knowledge might be derived from plaintiff after separation. Remanded.

Other Decrees.

Lucy J. Summers, guardian, vs. Francis A. Summers. Decree to sell the lot on Chestnut street on credits of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest from day of sale.

W. Wyatt & Co. vs. Emanuel Lewis. This suit was brought by Wyatt to recover what be called fraudulent overcharges in a transaction of business between himself and defendant.

Decree—Petition dismissed with costs.

D. P. Stark vs. C. Zeigler & Co. Judgment against Conrad Zeigler for $1,100, with interest from April 13, 1870; mortgage foreclosed, and property to be sold on 4 and 8 months' credit. Judgment *in personam* against Zeigler for $50 for plaintiff's attorney's fee.

COUNTY POLITICS.

The Democratic Ticket—Bolters and Independents.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Notwithstanding the admirable and close reasoning of the disaffected bolters, so admirable in its want of faith to the Democratic party, we are compelled as honest advocates of Democracy to expose the folly and madness of their apostacy before the people of Jefferson county.

In the first place, we have undoubted evidence from what has transpired since the action of the Democratic Convention, held on the 21st of May, that the defeated aspirants, who have since bolted and who now seek to cover up their infamy, when before that body well knew that they were endeavoring to carry into effect what could not be accomplished.

In the next place, joining their interests with that party, and, as they now avow, from purely personal motives, they were willing to become sacrifices upon the altar of Democracy, simply because to be the nominee was certain triumph. Having thus established the platform upon which they intended to risk their fortunes, their cry was, "Sink or swim, I am for a Convention, and will abide by its action."

We shift the scene, and lo! behold the change. Now say they treachery and a wanton disregard of *my interests* compel me to denounce the action of the convention, because we were beaten. Plain proof—of what? Plain proof that there was no honesty of purpose at first in these would-be Democrats, who would use the party as a cloak, and when their hypocrisy was discovered forswear all connexion with such an infamous body. Democracy, they say, we did not care for it. Think you "that we would time expend with such a party, but for our sport and profit?"

This is what they call consistency: to aggrandize themselves at the expense of a party with whose tenets they had not one shadow or tittle of love for, but would approve of provided they could "feather their own nests."

So much for the bolters! We have another class to deal with, the Independents, men who hoist the banner of Democracy, and set out with the proposition that, while Democrats in principle, they never did favor conventional bodies. Well, suppose they never did, the issues now before the people were never dreamed of then—there was no trial of strength heretofore between the negro and the white man, between Radicalism and Democracy—no war at the ballot-box between what is now the last refuge of our country and men who hold all law, human and divine, subordinate to everything which refuses to place the negro on an equality with the white man.

This, people of Jefferson county, is the true issue, and it is with regret that we find even in our local elections that we are compelled, if we wish to beat the opposition, to unite to concentrate our forces to accomplish that most desired end. This, supporters of Independents and bolters, is what is before you for reflection, and there is food sufficient in it to last you until August. Remember, we beseech you that the enemy are organizing, are rallying in their might, and, when there is no shadow of chance for one of their own party, they will center on some bolter or independent, in order that they might gloat over the election of at least one or two officers in Kentucky, and laugh at the discomfiture of the Democracy.

It is high time that we should begin to look into these matters, to give them "heedful note," and with one mighty effort do away with this villainous apathy, which is productive of more evil than anything else, save want of unity, with which the party has to contend.

The facts are so patent that a blind man can see them. The enemy on the one hand, swelling with a mighty host of the newly-enfranchised pets of the Government, sowing discord in our ranks, and our own party having some seeking good holding from the action of a regularly organized convention. Both lead to defeat for us. The very head and front of their offending hath this extent, no more.

There is a widespread defection in the ranks of the Democratic party, resulting from causes which cannot be to jolly in fact. A revival is needed, and it is the urgent duty of every one who feels an interest in the success of the party to bring about that revival. We can trace the main cause of this defection to disappointment. The "loaves and fishes" are not able to disgust to the defeated, and hence the disaffected and their influence seek reward for their devotion through some other channel.

We should spare no pains in inculcating the great importance of acting harmoniously and in perfect unison. It is a duty obligatory upon every one to urge this matter upon their friends; for if we do not succeed now Democracy is a manifest failure in the county of Jefferson; and that failure brought about, too, by discord and apathetic lethargy in our own party.

The means of preservation are abundant. We must not overlook or neglect a single opportunity of uniting and concentrating; it is the highest duty we owe to the success of the party under *any and all circumstances* to support the nominees.

The reasons we have given are abundant. We have no time to lose. We want action—quick, determined action; and by simply uniting our strength we will need no increase of numbers for self-preservation. Every man must feel himself under peculiar obligations to support the Democratic ticket—make himself instrumental in its success, and, if necessary, plight his faith for a glorious triumph in August next.
PALMETTO.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 2.

The Actives and Wilcers will play a match game of base ball near Taylor's woods on the 4th.

The morals of the city are certainly improving, not a single arrest having been made since Tuesday last.

Some misapprehension exists in relation to prices at the picnic to be given at the springs on the 4th. The admission to the grounds is 25 cents, and to the platform 50 cents extra. Any person holding a round ticket, which costs 75 cents, will be admitted at the gate, the holder surrendering the ticket.

A gay and happy throng gathered at Daddy Link's on Thursday night to witness the nuptials between Mr. Benjamin Yenks and Miss Mollie Link. Wit, sentiment and wine flowed freely. Toasts, speeches, music and feasting reigned supreme. The happy occasion will long be remembered by those participating in its pleasures. "Captain Jenks" is linked at last.

On Thursday Dr. Field had the pleasure of officiating at a very interesting affair, no less than joining together as husband and wife the venerable David McBride, father of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Dr. C. R. McBride, and Mrs. Clarissa Lewis. The event was a happy one, and all present enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. The single parties present were really ashamed of themselves, and vowed their intention of tying up before Christmas.

There is some talk in Republican circles in regard to removing from the track two of their candidates. As yet we have failed to discover who they are, but have the best reasons in the world for making a guess in the matter. The extreme unpopularity of a certain candidate, on account of his early proclivities and expressions in regard to politics, the natural consequence of any person educated at Oberlin College, confirms us more fully that we have hit the mark in one respect at least.

It will be remembered by the readers of the Courier-Journal that some few days ago, in announcing the death of Mr. Thomas Carse, which sad event took place in France, it was stated that his remains would be taken to Belfast, Ireland, for interment. Since then information has been received here that his remains will be brought to this country for burial, and the sermon advertised to be preached in the Presbyterian church on to-morrow, in relation to his death, has been indefinitely postponed. Due notice will be given of the day upon which the funeral services will take place.

A New Translation of the Bible.

[Mosul (Turkey) Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

I have still one more item of news to send from Mosul. A new translation of the English Bible is being made here. The translator is the English Consul, Mr. Rassam, a brother of the Abyssinian captive Consul Rassam. This gentleman is perhaps the most learned and profound among living Arabic scholars. Nearly all his life he has been in the employ of the British government as an agent among the Bedaween, and he speaks fluently each of the eight dialects of the desert. A few years ago Mr. Rassam, opening a Hebrew Bible, was astonished to find that, although he scarcely knew anything of Hebrew except the character in which it was written, he was able to read the book with comparative ease. He, in short, at once recognized the Hebrew of Genesis as almost exactly the same dialect of Arabic now spoken by the Bedaween who roam over the desert in the immediate neighborhood of Mount Sinai. His surprise may be imagined. But the most startling part of the story is that nearly all the passages which have perplexed European Hebraists present no difficulty whatever to Mr. Rassam—such a passage, for instance, as that about the sons of God taking unto themselves wives from among the daughters of men. He denies, among other things, that the prophecy reads "a virgin shall conceive." He contends that the natural meaning of the word translated "virgin" is simply "young woman." Mr. Rassam is now in treaty with a London publishing firm to bring out his translation of Genesis, and when that appears we may have over again a second "Colenso" sensation. If Mr. Rassam's story be literally true—if the Bedaween about Mount Sinai really speak pure and undefiled Bible Hebrew—the whole matter can be readily proved.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 1—P. M.

The disbursement for interest on the public debt, including that by the United States, is estimated at near $70,000,000. The Wall street markets are strong. Money market easy at 3@5 per cent on call loans. Sterling exchange firm at 9⅜@10. Sight bills 10⅜@10¾.

Gold firm but dull; opened at 112⅛, touched 112⅛, and closed at 112½@112¼. The carrying rates were 1@3 per cent, and the borrowing rates flat. The gold clearances to-day were $33,000,000. Government bonds are dull but firm.

[illegible: government bond quotations]

State securities are quiet.

[illegible: state securities quotations — Old N. Carolina 51⅝, New N. Carolina 30⅜]

Stocks are active and buoyant. New York Central, Reading, Rock Island, Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi advanced. The following were the closing prices:

[illegible: closing stock prices table]

New York, July 1.—Cotton market opened firmer and closed quiet and heavy, with sales of 800 bales at 20¾c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 15,000 bbls; [illegible] ... Whisky is a shade firmer, with sales of 200 bbls at $1 04@1 05. [illegible] Wheat ... Receipts of corn 31,000 bush: the market is active and 1@2c higher, with sales of 97,000 bush at 91@93 for new mixed Western, the latter for choice; $1 01@1 05 for Western yellow; $1 05 for old mixed Western afloat, and $1 14 for white Western. Receipts of oats 27,025 bush: the market is more active and firmer, with sales of 31,000 bush at 60@65c for Western, and 63½@66c for Ohio and State. Hay is dull. Hops are quiet and very firm. Coffee unchanged. Petroleum dull at 13⅛@14c for crude, and 27c for refined. Rice firm at 6@8½c. Molasses unchanged. Sugar firm, with sales of 300 hhds of Cuba at 9⅝@10c. Pork is heavy and lower, closing, however, a little firmer, with sales 500 bbls at $29@30 25 for mess; $22@23 50 for prime, and $25 50@26 for prime mess: also sales of 250 bbls of mess for July and August at $29 50; do August at $29 25. Beef quiet and steady, with sales of 160 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess, $14@18 for extra mess. Beef hams are quiet, with sales of 30 bbls at $22@25. Tierce beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats are dull, with sales of 80 packages at 12@12½c for shoulders and 16½@21c for hams. Lard is steady, with sales of 180 tierces at 16½@16¾c for steam and 16½@16¾c for kettle rendered: also 1,000 tierces of prime steam for July and August at 16½c. Butter is steady at 18@30c for Western. Cheese is quiet at 7@14½c. Spirits turpentine steady.

Latest.—Flour market closed a shade firmer, with a moderate demand. Wheat firm at $1 28@1 30 for sound No 2 Milwaukee, and $1 45 for winter red Western. Rye is nominal. Oats are steady at 63@65c for Western, and 65@66c for Ohio. Corn firm at 93@95 for new mixed Western, and $1 for very choice. Pork is active and higher, with sales of 250 bbls of mess for August at $29 25. Beef steady but quiet. Cut meats are quiet and firm. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand. Lard is dull at 16@16½c for prime steam. Eggs are unchanged.

Dry Goods—The market continues inert and depressed for most cotton goods. We quote Conestoga Xticks reduced to 28c; do O F do to 21c; do C C A do to 20c; do Gold Medal to 24c; Suffolk G brown corset jeans to 13c; do black and colored do 14½c; Lawrence M brown sheetings to 11c; No. XX to 18c; Tremont O to 9c; Atlantic A to 13c; Indian Head job at 16c, which is an extreme; Pacific extra 13½c; Hamilton prints 9½@11½c, the lower rate for a poor job lot; York nankeen checks 19c and Booth.

Live Stock Market.—Beeves count up 970 head to-day, after 1,300 head yesterday, making 6,400 head for the week; there is a fair demand for good cattle at full rates, but most of the stock is too poor to sell well; there are too many thin cattle; prices are unchanged at 8@16½c; 93 head of mean 6-cwt Texans sold at $22 50; 30 head of good 7½ cwt Illinois steers sold at 15@16½c, with a car of 8 cwt Ohio at 14c, 37 lbs per cwt. Sheep number 2,850 head to-day, making 16,900 head for the week; trade is very slow and many remain unsold; prices for fat sheep are unchanged, with thin at 4@5c. Lambs are much lower; Western 6@8c, and State and extra Jersey 10@15c. A car of [illegible] Ohio sheep sold at 6½c, and some Indiana 50 lbs. poor, at 4½c; a few 105 lbs State sold at 11c. Hogs have fallen to 10½@11c for dressed, with the arrival of only 5 cars to-day and 13,800 head for the week: the high price of ice cheapens hogs.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Flour, there is a better demand, but rates are a shade lower; sales of 4,000 bbls of superfine at $4 75@4 90; extra at $5 25@5 40, and family at $5 60@5 75. Wheat in better demand, with sales of 40,000 bush of red winter, equal to No 1, at $1 13@1 14; many samples of new are offered; held at $1 40@1 45 no sales. Corn firm but quiet at 88@89c; the receipts are light. Oats are unchanged at 51@60c. Rye 93@95. Cotton dull at 19½c for middling. Tobacco in good demand at full prices, with sales of 160 hhds at $5 90@40 00. Whisky dull at 99c@$1; there were no sales of importance. Mess pork dull and nominal at $30. Lard held at 16c. Bulk meats are held at 12¾c, 15¼@16½c for shoulders and clear sides. Bacon, shoulders sold at 13c; the best to be had at these rates were taken; clear rib sides are in demand at 16c, but are held at 16½c; clear sides are held at 17½c, but there is no demand for them. Sugar-cured hams are steady at 21@24c. Butter firm, with a fair demand at 18@22c. Cheese very dull at 11@13c. Eggs dull at 12c for shipper's count. Linseed oil is dull at $1. Lard oil at $1 12@1 15 for extra current make. Sugar and coffee are steady. Gold 111¾ buying. Exchange firm at par buying. Money market steady at 8@10 per cent discount. Weather showery and sultry; splendid for all growing crops.

Chicago, July 1.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No 2 closed at $1 05⅜@1 05¾ cash, and $1 1¼@1 15 for seller last half of July; this afternoon the market was unsettled and cash firmer at $1 01; seller last half heavy at $1 11@1 12. Corn 1@2c higher, closing at 84@84½c for No 2; this afternoon the market was steady and unchanged. Oats a shade higher, closing at 50@50½c. Rye firmer; No 2 closed at 79@79½c. Barley is dull and nominal. Highwines are quiet, closing with buyers at 97c for iron-bound packages. Provisions dull and unchanged, but more active at [illegible] for common to choice. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,169 bbls of flour, 48,633 bush wheat, 74,205 bush corn, 22,773 bush oats, 1,777 bush rye, 8,169 bush barley, 2,832 head hogs. Shipments: 3,000 bbls of flour, 157,374 bush wheat, 78,143 bush corn, 1,051 bush oats, 2,965 bush barley, 3,594 head hogs. Freights are dull and easier at 5½c for corn to Buffalo.

St. Louis, July 1.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton nominally lower at 18@19c. Hemp unchanged. [illegible] ... Flour dull and drooping at $4 50@4 75 for fall superfine; $5 for extra; $5 50 for double extra. Wheat, spring better at $1@1 10 for No 2; fall dull and lower at $1 08@1 15 for No 1 red; $1 15 at 17 for No 1 do. Corn irregular and lower at 78@80c for mixed; 81c for yellow; 80@85c for white. Oats are dull and lower at 56@61c. Rye steady at 78@80c. Whisky is firm at $1. Groceries dull and unchanged. Provisions dull and drooping; mess pork $30. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib 16½c, and clear sides 17¼@17½c. Lard nominal at 15½@16c. Cattle in good demand at 3½@7½c. Hogs heavy at 7½@9c. Receipts of flour 2,200 bbls, wheat 9,000 bush, corn 19,000 bush, oats 9,000 bush, rye 900 bush, cattle 800 head.

Baltimore, July 1.—Flour is dull and less firm; superfine $5 50@7 50; extra $7 25; family $8 75@7 25.

Wheat unchanged: Western $1 50@1 52. Corn, white $1 10@1 12; yellow $1 08@1 10. Oats dull at 65@68c. Mess pork quiet at $31. Bacon quiet; shoulders 14c, rib sides 17c, clear sides 18c. Lard 16½@17½c. Whisky is in fair demand at $1 04@1 05.

Philadelphia, July 1.—Flour, small business doing; demand for family is light. Wheat is very firm; sales were at $1 45@1 50 for red; Western, $1 40@1 42. Corn firm and in good demand; yellow $1 08; mixed Western $1@1 05. Oats are unchanged. Provisions are looking up; mess pork $30@31. Lard 16½@17c. Petroleum unsettled; crude 18@19c and refined 29@30c. Whisky nominal.

Memphis, July 1.—Cotton nominally unchanged; middling 19c; receipts for the week 1,231 bales; exports 1,931 bales; stock 6,950 bales. Flour firm at $4 75@6 75. Corn heavy at $1 05@1 10. Oats quiet at 72c. Hay quiet at $20. Bran nominal. Lard nominal. Mess pork sprinkling at $32. Bacon shoulders 13½c; sides 16@17½c.

New Orleans, July 1.—Cotton, holders ask an advance and buyers operate with caution; middlings 19c; sales of 1,500 bales; receipts 125 bales; exports 1,000 bales; stock on hand 61,659 bales; exports coastwise 1,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,800 bales; sales 16,400 bales.

AMUSEMENTS.

Base Ball—Cincinnati!

GRAND RECEPTION GAMES.

Red Stockings vs. Forest City, of Rockford, Ill.

Saturday, July 2,—Monday, July 4.

GAME called at 3:30 P. M. Arrangements have been made with the managers of the Short Line R. R. to carry members of L. B. B. clubs and visitors from this city at greatly reduced rates, $3 and $4 the round trip. The $3 rate includes R. R. fare, 2 transfers, and entrance to Union B. B. grounds. The $4 rate includes R. R. fare and entrance to grounds. The entrance ticket is attached to the R. R. coupon. Tickets good only for three days from date stamped on them. Tickets for sale only at depot, corner Brook and Jefferson sts.
jy1 dts

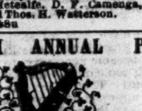
Home Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F. BASKET PICNIC.

TO be given July 4, 1870, at Paroquette Springs, on the Louisville & Nashville R. R.; very arrangement has been made for the comfort and entertainment of all. Music, swings, &c., have been provided. The train will leave the depot at 9 o'clock A. M.

Tickets for the round trip, $1 each. Ladies and Children half price.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Tickets can be procured at Frank Madden's, Scott Glore's, Waters & Sons, this city; at the Postoffice stands, in New Albany and Jeffersonville; and of the managers, E. C. Metcalfe, D. F. Camenga, Richard Ferguson, Jr., and Thos. H. Watterson.
je30 SuTuTh&Sa&Su

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL PICNIC



OF THE

UNITED SONS OF ERIN,

At Boone's Garden, corner of Nineteenth and Rowan streets,

JULY 4, 1870.

Tickets, $1.00.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—John O'Day, Jno. P. McGrath, Con. O'Neil, M. Keane, J. Louis Brady, Jno. Kelly, J. Kavanaugh, R. Minton.
FLOOR MANAGERS—Morgan McShehey, Musical Director; P. Shea, Jos. Cole, Andrew Cosgriff, S. Ervin, Thos. McNally, Matthew Curran, P. Tevlin, Jas. M. Dunn.
Johnny Kelly will furnish refreshments at reasonable rates.
☞ No charge for Dancing. Ladies and Children free.
je30 dtd

FISH FRY,

ON SANDY ISLAND, OPPOSITE PORTLAND,

Sunday, July 3, 1870.

Boats will leave the wharf at Portland every 10 minutes FREE OF CHARGE. Fish, fresh caught, will be served broiled, fried, baked, and barbecued, gotten up by the most experienced cook in Louisville. Refreshments of every description served on ice. Boats will commence running at 8 o'clock.
je30 dtd NICK BOSLER.

4th of July

Let everybody remember that the

GRAND PICNIC AND EXCURSION AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

—ON THE—

4th of July,

WILL be the most pleasant and cheapest place to spend the day.
Tickets (railroad and entrance,) 50 cents, for sale at White Hays & Co.'s music store and W. Scott Glore's book-store.
☞ Arrangements made to accommodate Sunday Schools at a reduction.
je26 dtd

GRAND PICNIC

To be given on July 4th by the
Stove-Molders' Union, No. 16,
AT ASHLAND GROVE.

AT the head of Twelve-mile Island, on the Indiana side. The ferry-boat James Thompson has been chartered for the day, and will leave the foot of Fourth street at 7 and 10:30 A. M., touching at Jeffersonville. Tickets for the round trip $1.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—Wm. McDermott, Chairman; Geo. Vogt, Musical Director; Geo. S. Early, Phil. Frau, Michael Norton.
je15d5je26d28jy1d4

GRAND FANCY BALL

AT

Crab Orchard Springs

ON the evening of the 7th July proximo we propose to give a GRAND FANCY BALL at the Springs. A large and good band of music will be in attendance, and, from information received by us, we can say that many of the most charming ladies of the State and the South, will be present. Persons in Louisville or elsewhere, who may wish to attend, can procure excursion tickets at the Louisville and Nashville Depot (for the round trip) at half fare.
je26 dtd JONES & FITZHUGH, Proprietors.

CRESCENT CLUB PICNIC.

THE first Annual BASKET PICNIC of the CRESCENT CLUB comes off at Gap in Knob, on the L. & N. R. R., July 4, 1870.
Bill Cole's band will be in attendance.
COMMITTEE—Wm. Denhard, D. S. Butterfield, J. Stuber, John Brady.
Cars will leave the Depot at 7 o'clock. je26 dd

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION

TO
WYANDOTTE CAVE, LEAVENWORTH AND BLUE RIVER ISLAND.

THE MORNING STAR will leave Portland on Monday morning, July 4, at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Leavenworth at 1 o'clock P. M., where parties for the Cave will leave, and the boat will return to the island, where there will be a picnic and dancing. Will leave the Island at 8 o'clock for Leavenworth and remain there till 10 o'clock, at which time will return to the island, and leave for Louisville at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning. String and brass band will be in attendance. Fare, for round trip, only three dollars.
Tickets for sale at Cincinnati Mail Line office, corner Fourth and Main.
je21d1&je25d5 A. T. GILMORE, Capt.

LION GARDEN.

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
SACRED CONCERT,
GIVEN BY
Philharmonic Orchestra.

The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine Eatables, and Havana Cigars, always on hand.
Persons wishing to spend a Sunday afternoon well should not forget to visit the Lion Garden.
ap8 Sa&Sutf ANTON EHRET, Proprietor.

Fourth of July.

CONCERT in the Garden, and dancing in the afternoon and night in the hall, on Monday, 4th inst.

NO MORE ALTERATION OF CHECKS!

Hebel's Bankers' and Merchants'

INK.

THE attention of bankers and business men in general is called to the following indorsement of Hebel's Bankers' and Merchants' Ink by the eminent chemist,

DR. THOS. E. JENKINS.

"Mr. Charles Hebel has submitted to me a Bankers' and Merchants' Ink for examination and test. My experiments with this ink go to show that it is a non-corrosive and permanent writing fluid, sinking deeply into the paper, and gradually changing from a bluish green color to an intense and beautiful black. Besides the qualities of flowing freely from the pen and sinking deeply into the paper, it possesses the important property (especially for a commercial and record ink) of permanence and resistance to extraction."

We have constantly on hand a large supply of the above ink, and offer the same at wholesale and retail. Liberal discount to the trade.

TERRILL, HAYS & CO.,
East side Fourth st., bet. Market and Main,
je28 eod6—4thp Louisville, Ky.

Blue Lick Water, Sponge, &c.

25 BBLS Blue Lick Water (FRESH); Sponge, full assortment Bath, Surgeons', Carriage, &c;
25 BBLS Turpentine, prime cooperage;
35 BBLS Rosin;
For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
je28 TuTh&Sa—4thp 219 Main street.

JOHN P. CROMIE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in pure Northern
LAKE ICE!
offers for sale at reduced rates 30,000 tons, the quality of which is very fine, and superior to any other ice brought to this market. Office, 107 Fifth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
April 10, 1870. JOHN P. CROMIE. an10 d3m

COBB, STRIBLING & CO.,

Madison Foundry and Machine Works,
Madison, Ind.,

MANUFACTURERS of steamboat and stationary engines, with oscillating slide poppet or patent balance valves; also, highly improved circular saw mills, with simultaneous and independent head blocks; also, every description of mill machinery, gin shafting, pulleys &c. H. J. Billings, late of Louisville, Ky., has charge of the above works, and will give special attention to the building of steamboat machinery.
[illegible]

No More Wet Nurses

Liebe-Liebig's Soluble Food.

THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk prepared in vacuum by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, Dresden, Germany. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from imperfect digestion, poor blood and chlorosis. For sale by W. SPRINGER BROS., 149 Market street, and CHAS. TAFEL, 149 East Market st. my12 dlm

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—On the corner of Magazine and Seventh sts., containing 10 rooms, with large lot. Rent $20 a month. W. H. DULANEY, 53 Sixth street. jy2 d3

FOR RENT—[illegible] STORE—Has a neat entrance and large warehouse, bet. Third and Fourth. Rent low. Address Lock Box 166. jy1 d

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A desirable brick dwelling-house, two stories and attic, newly painted and papered throughout, situated on south side of Walnut, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Contains 8 rooms, with gas and water, &c. Apply to J. G. BAXTER, Mayor's office, corner Center and Green streets, or J. G. BAXTER. je30 d6

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A No. 1 New Albany residence; [illegible] billiard tables and room. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, 118 W. Jefferson st., or on the premises, bank st., bet. Spring st. je28 d3

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A handsomely furnished dwelling, containing nine rooms, with modern improvements, for rent for a few months. Apply to S. B. WILSON, Agent, 143 West Walnut. je30 d3

FOR RENT—STABLES—Frame, on Eleventh st. Brick stable on Second street, 27 Walnut. Apply at 26 Third street. je28 d6

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A nice suit of elegantly furnished rooms (with board if required), suitable for a man and wife. Apply at 139 Third street. References exchanged. R. B. GREEN. je30 d3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—For young men, at 138 Third st. je28 d6

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine two-story brick residence, with all the modern improvements, containing 9 rooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and wash-room, situated on Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Apply at C. BAMBERGER'S, No. 241 Main st. je28 d6

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE—Now occupied by Walton & Brother, No. 141, north side Main, between Fourth and Bullitt streets. Having a depth of 205 feet, and a double front on Main and Bullitt streets, it offers superior inducements for a large business. Apply for terms to WM. PRATHER, office Ætna Insurance Co. je8 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, 20½ feet front, 4 stories high, and built back 185 feet to an alley, and it is in good repair. Rent at $1,200. Apply to JOHN S. BRANNIN, or JOHN H. BRAND. my26 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, and Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap20 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED—MULE—Some two weeks since, a dark brown horse mule, 12 or 13½ hands high, 5 years old, shod all round. He was a little lame in the right hind leg. All charges and a liberal reward will be given by the owner at No. 173 East Gray st. jy1 d3

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—From stable in rear of Commercial office, a chestnut-sorrel mare, about 14½ hands high, star in forehead, white hind feet, and blind in right eye, but hardly noticeable. Was missed between 2 and 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. A liberal reward will be paid for any information left at Commercial office, on Green street, between Third and Fourth, leading to the recovery of the mare. E. H. THOMAS. je30 d3

STRAYED—MULES—From the undersigned, on Saturday night last, June 25th, on the turnpike near Simpsonville, Shelby county, one pair bay mare mules, about 14 hands 1½ inches high, and a pair of brown mare mules, one of them 15 hands and the other 14½ hands high. Said mules were two and three years old, lately sheared, and both pair have been worked some. Any information leading to their recovery, sent to me at Shelbyville, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. W. HENRY BELL. je29 d10*

LOST.

LOST—BOY—Willie Sadler, a boy about 13 years old; rather slender, black hair and dark eyes; had on when he left a striped calico coat, mode-colored pants. Left on the 29th of June. Any information of him will be thankfully received, and all reasonable expenses paid if delivered to me. THOS. SADLER, corner Southall street and Brownsboro road. jy2 d3*

LOST—SPECTACLES—Yesterday, between Chestnut and Broadway, or on Chestnut, between Third and Fourth, a pair of heavy gold spectacles. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 73 Chestnut street, between Second and Third, north side. jy2 d3*

LOST—RING—$5 REWARD—On Tuesday, June 28, in going to the Good Templars' picnic, a plain gold ring. The finder will receive $5 by leaving it at Reed Cameron's, 356 West Market st. jy2 d3*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the 4th District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of MAHON & BROWN, bankrupts. To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of Mahon & Brown, of Lebanon, in the county of Marion and state of Kentucky, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Lebanon, Ky., the 1st day of July, A. D. 1870. W. J. LISLE, Assignee. jy2 d1aw3

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
Corner Fourth and Main.

Furniture, Groceries, Woodenware, Queensware, &c.; also Oleanders, Pomegranates, Century Plants, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY MORNING, July 2, at 10 o'clock.

BY WHARTON & CO.
80 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

One fine Parlor Set, 8 pieces, in red rep; one fine Parlor Set, 10 pieces, in green rep; two fine Rosewood Piano-Fortes; together with a large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Lounges, Spring and Cotton-top Mattresses, Bedding, Cane and Cane-seat Chairs, Mahogany Rockers, Breakfast and 2-ply Carpets, 2 fine Marble-top Sideboards, Dining, Hat Racks, a nice lot of Wooden-ware, Looking-Glasses, &c., together with a small lot of choice Groceries.
SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.
N. B.—Also one fresh milch cow and calf. jy1 d2

BY J. G. McNATT & CO.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture; also about $500 worth of fire-works, consisting of Roman candles, revolving wheels, sky-rockets, in fact everything in the shape of fire-works, at auction, at our auction-rooms, 140 Jefferson st., between Fourth and Fifth. Terms cash.
jy1 J. G. McNATT & CO., Auct'rs.

Morris, Southwick & Co.,

Real Estate Brokers & Auct'n's,

64 & 66 West Jefferson Street.

Offer at Private Sale the following Property

Third Street Business House—A Good Investment.

A substantial 3-story brick business house, located on Third street, between Main and Water. Lot 23⅓ by 77 deep.

Broadway Dwelling.

A neat cottage house with 2-story brick, north side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth. Lot 34 feet front and extending back to an alley. Will be sold cheap.

An Elegant Broadway Residence,

Containing 9 rooms, hall, and all modern conveniences. Will be sold low on long time, or will take a lot 40 or 50 feet front in part pay, and give two and three years on the remainder of purchase money. The property is worth $11,500.

Handsome Third-street Lots.

150 feet front, 300 feet of which extends back 400 feet to Fourth street, and 50 feet 190 feet deep, located on the west side of the street, and embracing the most desirable sites for handsome residences in the vicinity of Cedar Hill Park. Liberal terms will be given.

College-street Lot,

Located on the south side of street, near Floyd 40 by 200 to an alley.

East Broadway Lot,

A beautiful lot 80 feet front, on the north side of the street, between Floyd and Preston.

Breckinridge-Street Lot.

Located on the south side of the street between First and Brook. Very desirable for building purposes.

"Oak-Street Lot,"

70 by 156¼ to an alley, on the south side of Oak street, between Ninth and Tenth.

For further information apply to
Morris, Southwick & Co.,
64 and 66 West Jefferson street.
je28 dtf

Homes for the Workingman and Mechanic in Ormsby's Addition to Louisville

AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. 1,000 feet, subdivided to suit purchasers, on Oak street, Dumesnil street, and Ormsby avenue, extending from Tenth to Seventeenth street.

Sale positive. Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder regardless of price.

This property is situated in a rapidly-improving part of the city and in a good neighborhood. It is especially desirable as homes for mechanics and laboring men, being convenient to the work-shops of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. This company is now engaged in extending their works with the view of making their own locomotives, cars, &c., and will soon have the largest work-shops in the Western country. Secure yourself a good and cheap home, convenient to a neighborhood where you can find plenty of work. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.
Sale will commence on the corner of Tenth and Dumesnil sts.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

The Beautiful Home of Geo. H. Cary, on the Shelbyville Branch Turnpike,

AT AUCTION.

Sale Positive to the Highest Bidder.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell the handsome residence of Mr. Geo. H. Cary, on the Shelbyville Branch turnpike, and opposite the Fair Grounds' Station on the L. C. & L. R. R. 16 acres good Beargrass land will be sold with the house, and more can be had if desired. All necessary outbuildings on the premises. Terms easy and made known at sale. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder. Conveyances will leave the office of Pearson & Meddis at 4 o'clock.
je29 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

Two Brick Cottages and Lots on West and Walnut Streets.

WILL be sold at auction on Thursday evening, July 7, at 5 o'clock, two brick cottages, one containing 3 rooms and kitchen, one two rooms and kitchen. Good cisterns and coal houses. Lots 20x88 feet each. Also vacant lot 40x88. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms made known day of sale. Inquire of S. O. FITCH,
je30 dts 137 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS

☞ Advertisements on this page under the general heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only of Fifteen per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—2 cabinet-makers, 6 carpenters, 1 stone-masons, 1 barber, 1 hotel cooks, [illegible] with wives, 100 railroad hands, 200 farm hands, [illegible] deners, 1 dairyman, 1 painter; also situations for clerks, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, waiters, &c. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With $250 capital, to join the advertiser in a good paying and permanent business. [illegible] ... Call at No. 55 ... street (basement), Hamilton Bank Building, at ... o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A salesman of experience, also one with little or no experience to learn business. Apply to A. TREMAINE, No. 7 Mozart Building.

WANTED—SERVANT—A first-class [illegible] ... street, [illegible] from Seventh.

WANTED—A WOMAN—To cook, wash and iron for a small family, at 228 West Madison, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth. jy1

WANTED—SITUATION—A respectable woman wants a situation to sew, or would take care of children. Address L, this office. Reference given. je30 d3*

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you want a home? ... Girls, do not wait ... to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets ... MILLER & CO.

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W. Commercial office, or call at 314 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. je28 d6

WANTED—SITUATION—A gentleman who is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and has had several years' experience as a teacher, wants a situation as principal or assistant in a school for the next scholastic year. The best testimonials will be given and required. Address J. W. G., Greenwood Depot, Virginia. je28 d6

WANTED—A WET NURSE—A nurse that is healthy can apply for a situation by calling at 207 Third street. je28 d6

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM—Between Jefferson and Broadway and Third and Seventh streets. Address A. B., at this office.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Good pay and steady employment for agents and canvassers. Call and see us before engaging elsewhere. MOORE & CO., No. 106 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—$100 PER WEEK—Do not complain of hard times when you can make $100 per week selling the most wonderful book of the 19th century—Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Agents have no competition. There never was a book published like it. Anybody can sell it. Send for full descriptive circular. BRUCE & CO., General Agents, 162 Elm st., Cincinnati, O. je18 SaTu&wim

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. ... the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. n27 d1y

WANTED—AGENTS—to sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed, and makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" ... Price $25. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company having a large list of policy holders in every important town in the State makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 d6

WANTED—AMERICAN AGENTS (to $15 PER DAY)—By the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. je11 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—To ... our new ... invention. ... BUGHES, 23 High st., Louisville, Ky. my11 d&w3m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—3 HOUSES AND LOTS—One on Third street, one on College, between Floyd and Preston, ... street ... in the country. For further information apply on Third street, near Breckinridge, ROBT SEAY. jy1 d

FOR SALE—PIANO—An elegant piano, nearly new, which cost $625 ... owner being about to leave the city. ... Floyd st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 DRUG STORE—Cheap and on reasonable terms. Inquire at SCHMIDT & KRIM'S, southwest corner First and Market sts. jy1 d6

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A neat new brick cottage, situated on the north side of Broadway street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, containing 3 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with good cellar, cistern, &c. Lot 30 feet by 190 to Congress street, nicely set in shrubbery, fine fruit trees, and grapes. Apply on the premises. my27 eodtf

FOR SALE—SALOON AND HOTEL—A well-known saloon and hotel, newly renovated, centrally located, and doing a splendid business, is for sale cheap on account of the bad health of its proprietor. For particulars apply to Courier-Journal office.

FOR SALE—10 GOOD MULES—Apply at No. 20 Third street.

FOR SALE—GROCERY—The undersigned, wishing to change his business, therefore offers his grocery store, situated on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, for sale on very reasonable conditions. The house in which the business is carried on is a three-story building, the store 90 feet long, and can be used as well for wholesale as retail business. For further information apply to JOHN OTTO MUENCH, at the place, Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts. je30 d3

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—10 rooms, gas, &c., centrally located, and in good repair. Will sell at a decided bargain, as the owner wishes to leave the city. For particulars apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main st., near Third.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 8 rooms; lot 35x200 feet. Also a lot 26x126 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot of 36x200 feet, on the south side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Caldwell streets. Also lot with a front of 65 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. je3 dtf

FOR SALE—[illegible] ... streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR RENT—[illegible] HOUSE—... in Allensville, ... good garden ... to PH. HINSSFELD, Allensville, Ky. jy2 d3

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A 2-story brick dwelling in Newcastle, Ky., containing 8 rooms and spacious hall, kitchen and servant rooms (two large lots, on one of which is a good brick stable), good supply of water and cisterns. Will be sold low on easy terms. Apply to Mrs. LUCY W. SMITH, Newcastle, Ky.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT ON THE NEWBURG TURNPIKE—I herewith offer for sale one of the most desirable and healthy country homes to be found about Louisville, situated on the Newburg road directly opposite the Clifton House, and about twenty minutes' drive from Broadway. ... such opportunity ... a home so remarkable for its romantic and healthy situation. The improvements are an ornamental dwelling containing large hall, two large parlors, six bed-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen-ice-house, fine stabling, out-houses, &c.—surrounded by some 30 acres of A No. 1 fertile land, containing 3 young and vigorous bearing orchard of 300 variety fruit trees, together with timber land and creek fronting the dwelling. Altogether this is a fine opportunity for those contemplating a home in the midst of the most beautiful and unsurpassed location. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY DEPPEN, German Bank. je1 dtf

FOR SALE—MY FARM—Near Worthville Station, Owen county, Ky., containing 250 acres good land, 200 acres improved, remainder in good timber. Improvements two-story frame dwelling of 5 rooms and kitchen, fine barn and out-houses; well-watered, with an orchard of 1,000 trees and a vineyard of 3½ acres. For terms apply to M. C. SANDERS, Worthville, Ky. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—One of the best and most productive farms in the State of Kentucky, situated about 4 miles below Owensboro, on the Ohio river, containing 360 acres of land, of which 300 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Improvements consist of tobacco barns, stables, &c. This farm is offered at a great bargain to close a partnership. For further particulars, apply to GARDNER, TYLER & CO., Real Estate Agents, 73½ Fifth st. je28 deod6

FOR SALE—LOGAN COUNTY FARM—Adjoining Lewisburg Station, on L. and N. R. R.; fine state of cultivation; well watered; good orchards; new and well-improved dwelling and out-houses. Sold in acres or 185 acres to suit purchasers. Will be sold to highest bidder if not disposed of before the 15th of July next. For further information, apply to H. D. SEALL, on the premises, or to MORTON, WRIGHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Russellville, Ky. je28 d&w

FOR SALE—35 ACRES of BEAUTIFUL LAND—Unimproved, adjoining Beard's Depot, on Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., about 20 miles from the city. Apply to THOS. L. BARRETT, at Bank of Kentucky or H. RODMAN, Frankfort, Ky. je1 d3m

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stable attached to it, also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish, also a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap14 dtf

FOR SALE—HAZEL HILL—This noted farm, the former residence of Wm. Short, deceased, situated at Gaither's Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, three miles south of Elizabethtown, containing about 200 acres, with a splendid brick house, out-buildings, barn, ice-house, and an orchard of selected fruit (trees all in bearing), including the stock on the place, farming implements, crops in the ground, garden, ... Also the late residence of Wm. Short, deceased, in Elizabethtown, on the main avenue, containing between 3 and 4 acres, with substantial improvements—house of modern style, containing 8 rooms, with all necessary conveniences. ... Apply to J. B. KINKEAD, Louisville; WM. SHORT, Jr., Elizabethtown, or P. W. STRADER, Executor, Cincinnati. my18 d6

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms, suitable for families or single men, at 161 Seventh st. jy2 d3

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board by applying at 160 Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth. Also a family room and board. jy1 d3*

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also, day boarders accommodated. je28 d6

BOARDING—A few families can be accommodated pleasantly (about four miles in the country) for the summer season. Reference required and given. Inquire at this office for particulars. je28 d6

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—HORSE—On the 21st of last month, a large bay horse, about 16 hands high, and 8 or 10 years old. Any one proving property and paying charges can get him by applying to GEO. W. SCOGGAN, Eighteenth street, beyond Broadway. jy1 d3

TAKEN UP—SOW—On the Brownsboro road, a black and white sow which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply at 74 Fourth street. je30 d3

TAKEN UP—STRAY COW—On Ferry Hill, Portland. Owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. DUCKWALL, TROXELL & CO. je29 d10